

ANNUAL CATALOGUE
OF
SEEDS,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
AND MACHINERY ;
FARMING AND GARDENING TOOLS, &c.



MANUFACTURED AND SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY
E. WHITMAN & CO.
AT THEIR
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,
CORNER OF PRATT AND LIGHT STREETS,
BALTIMORE, MD.

BALTIMORE:—SANDS & MILLS, PRINTERS,
OFFICE OF THE "AMERICAN FARMER."

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ADVERTISEMENT.

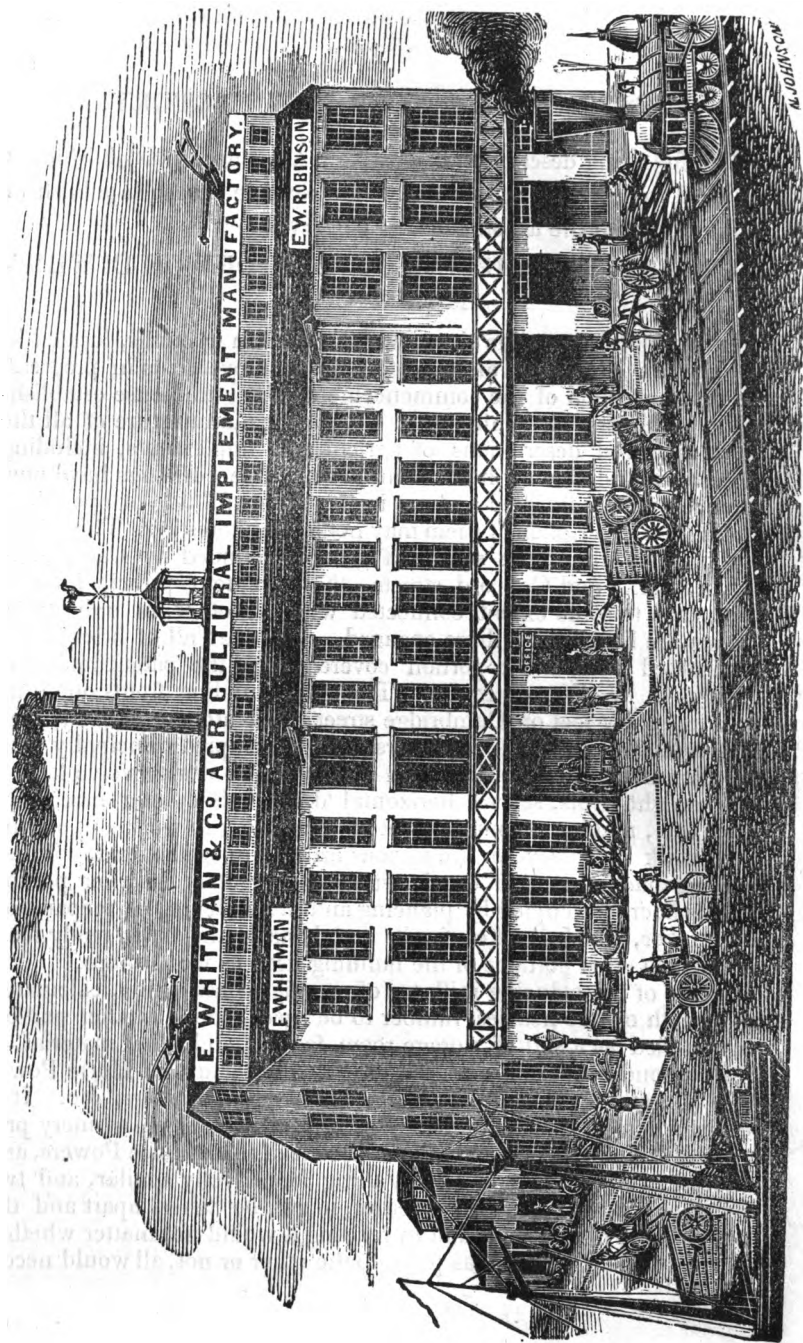
THE subscribers, in issuing their Annual Catalogue for 1853, desire to express their acknowledgments for the continued patronage of those whose favors they have for years enjoyed, and also, to the many new friends whose names have been added, during the past year, to their list of patrons. And while thankfully acknowledging this marked and uniform liberality on the part of their friends, they feel it to be due to themselves to say, that they have not been altogether backward in appreciating this generosity in such a manner as to secure some mutually advantageous results. In increasing their degree of usefulness by the enlargement of their facilities in the manufacture of Farming Implements and Machinery, they have spared no expense in seeking every consideration that would tend to the improvement and perfection of all Implements and Machinery fabricated by them. Cuts of nearly all the articles made by us will be found in the Catalogue, exhibiting their appearance, together with such description as will furnish an idea of their uses and application.

Soliciting, most respectfully, a continuance of public favor, we beg to add in conclusion, the assurance that nothing on our part shall be wanting to render all future intercourse both pleasant and profitable.



E. WHITMAN,
E. W. ROBINSON. }

E. WHITMAN & CO.



DESCRIPTION OF OUR NEW FACTORY.

The following description of our New Agricultural Establishment is copied from the Baltimore "SUN," which we herewith publish in connection with the accompanying Engraving :

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT FACTORY OF E. WHITMAN & CO.

In a ramble some time since over the Canton grounds, located in the Eastern city limits, and noticing the improvements in progress, we made mention of the commencement of an immense establishment by Messrs. E. Whitman & Co. for the manufacture of all the most approved descriptions of agricultural implements, including those most desirable for horticulture, &c. The buildings have now been completely finished and are in the successful tide of operation, and a brief description of them may not be uninteresting. The whole works cover the entire square of ground bounded by Cambridge, Essex, Burke and Concord streets—there are four principal buildings, each to some extent connected with the other, in order to facilitate the business of those engaged. They are all of brick, some with slated roofs, and a portion covered with the patent roofing of Messrs. C. W. Warren & Co. The main building fronts one hundred and sixty feet on Cambridge street, with a depth of forty feet, and is four stories high. The first floor is occupied principally with the iron machine shop, in which we found at work twelve lathes, two upright drills, several horizontal drills, bolt cutting machines, &c., &c., making a complete set of machinery to work out all the iron work necessary for the various articles manufactured. These various machines are of the latest improvements. Another portion of this floor is occupied by planeing and saw mills in the preparation of lumber, which is taken in its rough state, and made ready for a transfer to other portions of the building used as wood shops.

Some of the planeing mills are of peculiar construction, calculated to smooth off the heaviest lumber to be used. Still another portion is occupied as a sort of storage room for iron and other material.—The second floor is mostly used in the manufacture of Horse Power and Threshing Machines, Hay Presses, Corn Shellers, &c. It is curious here to notice the precision with which the machinery prepares all the parts necessary to put up one of these Horse Powers, and indeed every thing else—every thing is perfectly similar, and two machines, after being put together, might be taken apart and the pieces thrown pell-mell, and in refitting it would not matter whether a part of one machine was put into the other or not, all would neces-

sarily come right. The third floor is occupied with the manufacture principally of the Bamborough Wheat Fan, Rakes, Grain Cradles, Churns, &c.; and here, too, all the necessary machinery is found. The fourth floor is assigned for wire weaving and other light work, and for storage to some extent.

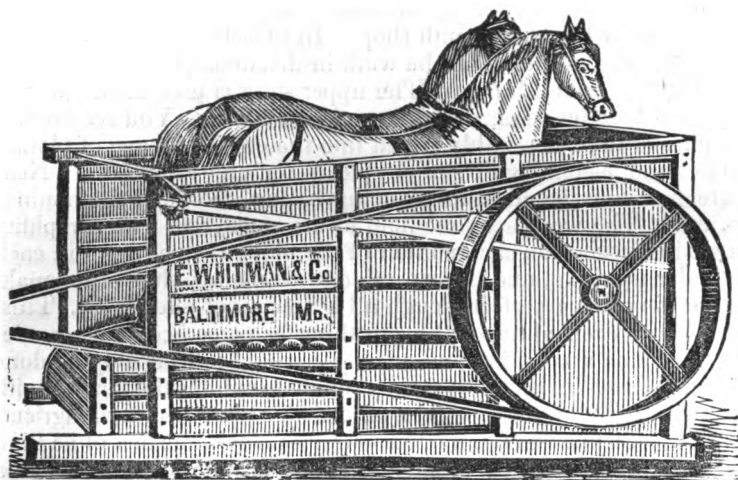
The next building in order is the Foundry, where all the castings used in the establishment are made—it has two Cupolas, of sufficient capacity to melt daily from four to six tons of metal.

The next building is occupied as the blacksmith and plough shop, the lower floor being the smith shop. In this shop fifteen forges are constantly at work, doing all the work in this description of labor, required by the establishment. The upper story is used as the plough shop, and here let us tarry awhile and take a look. You see around you piles of lumber roughly sawed into the crooked shape of plough handles and beams, with straight pieces for cultivators, &c. Near by are numerous machines for planeing, boring, morticing, tennoning, &c. &c. The workmen take hold of the wood, and with a rapidity almost inconceivable, each portion of the plough is perfected in each particular machine, and thrown aside to be put together—thus making and finishing a perfect plough all by means of machinery. This, to us, was a decided novelty, every thing being so accurately made, and with such a precision and niceity as could not possibly be done by hand labor. The whole went strongly to exhibit the facility with which the establishment could turn out this most useful of agricultural implements. Here, too, we found a plough, the first of its kind said to have been made in Maryland; its peculiarity consisted in a mould-board entirely of steel. They are said to be a favorite plough for use in the western prairies.

The next building is used as the boiler and engine house, where there is a beautiful engine of thirty horse power, made by A. Denmead & Sons, and which furnishes motive power for all the machinery of the establishment, and at the same time furnishes the blast for the furnace and all the forges. There are adjoining the building commodious space for storage of lumber, and the putting up of the larger machines.

The construction of the buildings were superintended by Mr. E. W. Robinson, one of the firm, and in a manner to give the greatest facility for the work to be done. That it has been an expensive operation, requiring much capital, may be judged from the imperfect description given. The location is within a few yards of the rail road and of navigable water, thus giving to the proprietors facilities for shipping. In this establishment alone over one hundred hands are employed, exclusive of those engaged outside and in the sale of the various articles. Agriculturists in the South and West need have no occasion to pass Baltimore to purchase articles which they desire.

E. WHITMAN & CO'S PREMIUM WROUGHT IRON RAILWAY HORSEPOWER AND THRESHING MACHINE.



(For description of Thresher, see page 22.)

THE great success that has attended this machine the past ten years has caused men without principle or genius, to attempt an imitation of it, and Farmers and Dealers have been deceived and disappointed by the purchase of spurious machines, supposing they were the same as ours. We are now bold to say, and wish it understood by all who intend to purchase this machine, that besides ourselves, there is *not a man* in the United States who manufactures our Wrought Iron Railway Horse-power and Thresher. We have been engaged in the manufacture of this machine for more than ten years, without the slightest change of principle, during which time scores of Railway Powers have been introduced by the side of ours, and have been tried, condemned and abandoned as being worthless. One evidence of the superiority of our Railway Power over all others, is the fact that some manufacturers who ridiculed our Railway Power as being a humbug, &c. a few years ago, are now trying to imitate it. The public will be their own judges of how much confidence should be placed in the judgment and honesty of such people.

As evidence that we do not overrate our machines, we annex the following letters :—

Nottoway County, Va., May 31st, 1852.

Dear Sir : In reply to your inquiry as to my success with Messrs. E. Whitman & Co's two horse Railway Power and Thresher, purchased last season, it gives me pleasure to say, that it has in every respect proved satisfactory, having threshed during the last season, more than 5000 bushels of wheat, whilst its wear has scarcely been perceptible, and its cost of repair not more than fifty cents. I am not prepared to say what is the largest quantity of wheat threshed in any one day, but I am satisfied that when every thing was in good order, we seldom threshed less than 200 bushels a day. The machine was in operation about 36 days—threshed 37 crops—frequently having to be moved twice in a day—and threshed 5400 bushels, making an average per day of 150 bushels during the season. The same pair of horses was used during the whole season, and when they stopped work were in about the same order as when they commenced. In conclusion, I will only add, that this Power and Thresher excels any other I have ever seen, in saving of hands, horses, wages, provisions, and wheat.

I am, very respectfully, yours,
JOHN G. POWELL.

Miller's Tavern, Essex Co., Va., May 20, 1850.

Messrs. E. Whitman & Co.—*Dear Sir :* I have for some time intended giving you a full description of the operation and success of the two horse Wrought Iron Railway Power and Threshing Machine, I purchased of you last May. I will give you a few instances of my threshing : I carried the whole machine between eight and ten miles with an ox cart, and set it three times on different farms, and threshed from 115 to 120 bushels of wheat in one day, and each time took the machine out of the cart ; made the tables ; geared the horses ; and commenced threshing in ten minutes. Rev. Peter Ainsley, Col. Rich'd J. Muse and Musco Garnet, Esq. were witnesses to the above. In another instance, I commenced threshing at Mr. W. R. G. Tribble's, at 8 o'clock in the morning, and threshed 92 bushels of wheat by 12 o'clock—then moved about a mile after 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, and threshed 47 bushels of wheat before sun down. Mr. L. D. Brooks, Mr Beverly Brooks, and others, can vouch for the truth of this statement. I frequently threshed 100 bushels of wheat from breakfast to dinner time—and during the season, I threshed 38 different crops, making in all 5,450 bushels of wheat, and the wear of the machine is scarcely apparent—and I consider the labor to the horses no more than

plowing in light land. I candidly believe, your Wrought Iron Railway Horse-power and Thresher, surpasses any I have seen, and I find it is now much better since your late improvements have been attached.

You will please have two of your Improved Railway Horsepowers and Threshers put up and sent to me by first conveyance, they are for two of my neighbors—have them landed at Piscataway Bridge. I think I shall order one or two more of them between now and harvest.

Very respectfully, yours,

W. G. COVINGTON.

Kingston, Somerset Co., Md., Aug. 26th, 1852.

Gentlemen :—In answer to your enquiries in regard to the operation of the Railway Horsepower and Threshing Machine purchased of you last year, it gives me pleasure to say, that I have used the machine to thresh my two crops, and some others, making some 5000 bushels of wheat, and that I am perfectly satisfied with its operation, and give it a decided preference to any other Railway or Sweep Machine I have ever seen. The whole machinery is in about the same condition as when I purchased it, and the cost of repairs so far does not exceed fifty cents. The labour to the horses is decidedly less than in the Sweep machines, and I would prefer to work my horses in the Railway to the Sweep powers. I have threshed as high as 220 bushels per day, by using four horses, two on at a time of course. I think the demand for your machinery in this county another season, will be much greater than for any other, as all the farmers who have seen my machine operate are pleased with it.

Yours,

ISAAC G. LANKFORD.

Halifax, Va., May 17th, 1852.

Dear Sir : This will inform you that yours of the 11th inst. came to hand to day, and is now before me ;—you stated that you wrote to me previously—I am sorry to inform you that favor has never come to hand. I recently wrote to you and ordered a machine for my brother, and I suppose there have been four or five orders sent from this county by other persons, as there has been strict enquiries made of me in relation to mine. My machine operated as well as any you ever sold, I presume, for I threshed about 5000 bushels with it without any accident or cost ;—it has answered my expectations fully, and I had a great many visitors during the threshing season, and all that saw it gave it the preference of any machine that they ever saw, and I have heard several propose to take half cost for their Lever Power, in order to get one of yours.

Respectfully,

ROBERT MOORE.

Nottoway, Co., Va., May 31st, 1852.

Messrs. E. Whitman & Co.—Dear Sirs: The Railway Power, Thresher and Straw Carrier that I purchased of you last season, has given perfect satisfaction, we threshed about three thousand bushels of wheat with it last season, and I am convinced that it takes less horse power, fewer hands to attend it, and gets out as much and as clean as any four horse power I ever saw, and I have no doubt that two horses would, with good treatment, thresh through the season, and would not be more injured by it, than they would be by ploughing the same length of time. I am yours, &c.

WM. A. SCOTT.

Sir :—We regard your Railway Horse-power, in conjunction with your Thresher, Straw Carrier and Fanning Mill, as constituting the desideratum which the farming interest has stood so long in need of. We regard the whole apparatus as combining in itself four desirable qualities, viz: durability, speed, ease and neatness. We are satisfied that it is only necessary for the farming community to become practically acquainted with your machines to cause them to become universally adopted. The above conclusions are the result of our own observation, the machines having been fully and fairly tested in our service. Your friends and obedient servants,

JOHN J. JONES, LUTHER D. JONES, JOHN T. HOLTZMAN, WM. F. HOLTZMAN, SEPTIMUS J. COOK,	}	Beltsville, Maryland.
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Letter from the Hon. *Wm. D. Merrick* :

Allen's Fresh, April 24th.

Dear Sirs: I learn it is questioned by some, whether your valuable Wheat Thresher can be successfully operated by the Sweep Power, and I therefore think it due to you and my fellow farmers, to state, that I purchased one of your Threshers last May or June, without your Horse Power, because I then had on hand two Sweep powers. With these Sweep powers I set your Thresher to work immediately after harvest, and kept it pretty constantly at work until I had threshed about four thousand eight hundred bushels of wheat. The Thresher operated throughout very finely, and was worked quite as easily by my Sweep powers as the Thresher originally purchased with them, if not more so—and indeed so apparent was the difference in favor of your Thresher, that I did not once use my other thresher during the season, though one of them was still in good order. I did not take the pains to note the exact quantity of work per-

formed by your Thresher in any one day, nor would that have been a fair mode of testing the capacity of the machine unless care had been taken to keep it going all the time ; but I several times sat by and noted the exact quantity of grain threshed during a single hour, and I found the quantity to be pretty generally, when all was in good order, and the team steady, about 30 bushels in the hour. Sometimes when untrained horses were hitched, or an unexperienced hand was feeding, we would not get above 20 bushels in an hour, but this was plainly the fault of either the hands or team, and not the want of capacity in the Thresher. I think a man might safely calculate on averaging through the day, for the hours of labor, 20 bushels per hour from this machine, operated by Sweep power, if his hands and team are trained and tolerably good, and this without allowing for occasional short hindrances.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

WM. D. MERRICK.

Ravenwood, Accomac, Va., Aug. 4th.

E. Whitman & Co.—During my late harvest, I have fully tested the merits and capacity of your two horse Rail-way Power and Thresher. As a labor saving machine, performing its work in the most perfect manner, it is invaluable to the farmer. In every particular it has answered my most sanguine expectations—I would not be without it for four times its cost. Indeed, I consider it has already paid for itself ; for, without its aid, I could not possibly have availed myself of the high price at which I disposed of my crop.—During its operation, it was visited by several of the best and most intelligent farmers in the country, who were delighted with its work. With two small mules (entirely too light) and five men and a girl to attend the machine, I threshed four hundred bushels of oats in five hours and twenty minutes, with perfect ease, and without hurrying at all—that was the longest time I operated with it any one day. I have threshed, cleaned, and housed my grain sooner than I have ever been able heretofore to stack it; and without any extra labor. Your Horse Power will be generally adopted in this county—indeed, I may say, that the best lever-power could not be sold here at one-fourth its cost.

I am yours, with great respect,

WM. H. B. CUSTIS.

We extract the subjoined from a communication of the Hon. *Robert Chisolm*, which appeared in the December number of the *Albany Cultivator* :

“HORSE POWER.—For the information of your correspondent,

T. B., of Pleasant Hill, Ala., I would say that Warren's Horse-power can hardly be made, without very material alteration of the machinery, to gin cotton, either by the saw or roller gin, the velocity being very much too great. The best and cheapest horse-power for his purpose that I think he can find, is the Rail-way Horse-power made by E. Whitman, Baltimore, at \$75 for one horse, and \$100 for one of two horses. The only objection that I find to it is, the horses and mules ought to be shod, which is rather inconvenient in our flat country, where few or no smiths can shoe. But patent shoes can be purchased, and an ingenious negro blacksmith, or even a carpenter can put them on. Besides the horse-power costing as little, if not less, in first cost, the very material item of a building 25 by 30 feet square, and 1½ or 2 stories high, is also saved, as the Rail-way Horse-power can be worked in any shed or room of moderate size, and is certainly of equal, and many think (I myself among others,) of much greater economy of labor. Some who have used both this and the Lever or King-post power, maintain that with a Rail-way power, two horses will do as much work as four with the other power.

It is necessary, however, in order to adapt Whitman's power to ginning cotton, to have instead of the large driving drum, usually furnished with it, of four or five feet diameter, one of 18 or 20 inches,* which will give about the velocity he requires, and will also answer, when he has finished ginning cotton, to grind corn, drive Hussey's corn and cob-crusher, or Goldsboro's corn-sheller," &c.

RAIL-WAY HORSE POWER.

Having had an opportunity of perusing the following note from Mr. W. C. Calvert, we have obtained the liberty of publishing the same, as it will no doubt be of interest to many farmers who are now using the Rail-way Horse power, and which, by the by, is becoming daily more in demand. The testimony of such men as Messrs. Chisolm and Calvert, in its behalf, cannot fail to arrest attention and induce those desirous of obtaining machinery for propelling gins, threshers, fans, &c., to an examination of this horse power. Although we make but little pretensions to a practical acquaintance with machinery, yet from the first exhibition of this power, and the disinterested testimony of those who were employed in attending to its operation, we have been impressed with the value of the machine, and have felt much interest in the extension of its use.—*Editor of American Farmer.*

Mount Airy, Prince George's Co., Md., Jan'y 10th, 1848.

Messrs. E. Whitman & Co.—Dear Sirs: I have seen in the

*The alterations which the writer speaks of have already been made, and the extra drum of the right size will always be furnished with the machine when called for, at an additional price of only \$4.

January No. of the American Farmer, an extract from a communication of the Hon. Robt. Chisolm, in which he says—"The best and cheapest Horse Power for his purposes, (ginning cotton) is the Rail-road horse power, made by E. Whitman & Co. of Baltimore. The only objection I find to it is, that the horses or mules ought to be shod, which is rather inconvenient in our flat country, where few or no smiths can shoe," &c. From my own experience for the last three seasons, I will state a mode by which the objection above alluded to has been entirely removed, adding both economy and durability to your power.

Very soon after using your machine I discovered that the rough shoes of the horses were tearing away rapidly the slats on which they walked, at the same time that the horses slipt occasionally whenever those slats became wet. In order to obviate those evils, I directed my carpenter to cut strips of white oak two inches wide and half an inch thick, rounding the upper edges. I then had two of those strips nailed firmly with wrought nails to each slat. The shoes were then removed from the horses, and I immediately discovered that they stept quicker, with more confidence, and that the propelling power had evidently increased one-third. I have since then used indiscriminately all the farm horses, and perfectly to my satisfaction.

In conclusion, it affords me pleasure to state, after a long and severe trial, that your Horse Power and Thresher have both answered my most sanguine expectations—that I have threshed with it annually large crops of grain—that it has done its work well—that its wear is scarcely apparent, and that the cost of repair, as yet, has not been one cent.

Yours, respectfully,

W. C. CALVERT.

New Windsor, Carroll County County, Md.

E. Whitman & Co.—Dear Sirs: I received a short time since, a note from you, in which you have requested my opinion of the utility, as a farming implement, of a Threshing machine I purchased of you in October last. The machine you refer to, embraces a wrought iron rail-way Horse Power, Thresher, Straw-carrier, and Fan. In your note you remark, that the daily enquiries are, "can two horses thresh and clean wheat at one and the same operation? How much can be performed per day and in what order? And is it, or not, more injurious to horses and more difficult to accustom them to this machine, than to work at the lever-power?"

In answering these enquiries, I will take the order of operating with the machine.

1st—The placing it, which is done in a shorter time and with less difficulty than the lever-powers—the horses are put upon it with

perfect convenience, and so far as I have seen, work off at once, as though they had been previously trained to it.

I have had threshed and cleaned in one day, and that in the early part of January, when the days are short, 100 bushels of wheat in perfect merchantable order—more than this can be done, for we had not made a special effort when this was accomplished. I have continued the same two horses while threshing about 3000 bushels, without showing the first symptom of fatigue or injury over the slow and uniform, and without any apparent exertion where the horses are heavy.

In view of the whole process of threshing and cleaning, each being done so perfectly, I give it a decided preference over any thing I have met with, and have said to some of my neighbors who wanted a machine, that they ought not to accept as a present the best lever power machine without a Fan, if they could buy one of these. The fact, that in the evening, when your day's work is done, you find your grain all bagged, ready for the miller or garner, is a source of no little gratification to the hands—this is attended to and done with me, during the interval of oiling the machine, &c.

The space or size of the floor, necessary to accommodate the whole machinery and process of working it, need not exceed 15 feet by 25 feet, and all the hands required in operating, are four, viz:—one to hand and open the sheaves, one to feed, one to dispose of the clean grain and tailings, one to take away the straw—and all of this is light work and can be done by weak hands. Thus you have my opinion, which has been drawn up in haste, but from practical observation, and I will close by remarking that the merits of your machine are but to be known to bring it into general use.

Yours, most respectfully,

JAS. C. ATLEE.

Caroline County, Va., July 16th.

We have seen E. Whitman & Co's Rail-way Horse Power and Thresher, with straw carrier, at work. We are well convinced it is an excellent machine; with two horses and five hands we see it thresh in one hour, twenty-one and a half bushels of wheat, the straw damp. It threshed well and breaks less grain than usual.—We feel satisfied to recommend it to farmers.

WM. BRAUTON,
WM. F. BURREISS,
ROBT. S. LUCK,
JESSE D. NEWTON.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING E. WHITMAN & CO'S IMPROVED WROUGHT IRON RAIL-WAY HORSE POWER.

1st. Set the power firmly upon the ground or floor, with the front end elevated from 6 to 16 inches, according to the work you desire to perform, and the weight of the horses. The more it is elevated the more power it has, and with light horses it requires to be elevated more than with heavy ones; after raising the power, see that it is true upon the ground and not have one side or corner higher than another.

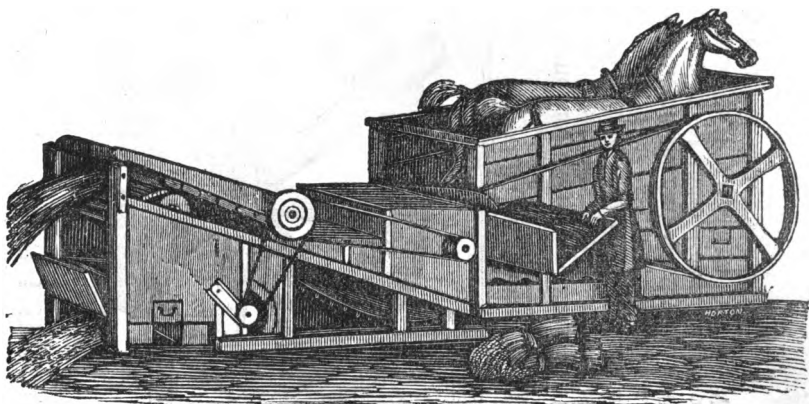
2d. Drop the break upon the band wheel, so as to prevent the machine from turning while you are putting on the horses; then harness the horses on the machine as far back as they can travel, and make them fast forward with a chain or rope from their collars to the forward end of the power, and be sure that the collars, hames and strings are sufficiently strong.

3d. Oil the power *thoroughly* with the *best Sperm Oil*, as directed, and be careful that the oil goes to the desired point, as machines are very often ruined for the want of oil, when apparently there has been great quantities used. The trucks or small wheels should be oiled at the front end of the power, where the wheels play loose upon the rods and do not bear upon the track, and by dropping the oil upon the rods at the end of the hub of the small wheels, and giving the wheels a turn with the hand, the oil will enter the eye of the wheel and grease it sufficiently. Be careful *not to drop the oil on the track or rail-way* upon which the small wheels roll, as it is decidedly objectionable and *invariably injures the machine* by causing the wheels to slide upon the track, which wears flat places upon them and causing the machine to run harder than it otherwise would. Also oil the rods near the small wheels at the places where the links are attached, and at the parts where the chain wheels catch them, both of which can be done at the same time of oiling the small wheels. Oil the four bearings of the two large shafts the one to which the band-wheel is attached and the other directly below, and which passes through the power in the same manner as the band-wheel shaft. There are other parts of the power of minor importance which require to be oiled, but your own judgment will guide you in regard to these—but be sure to use the *best sperm oil* and keep the *machine clean*.

4th. Should the rods by accident get thrown from their places in the chain wheels, they may very readily be brought back again by placing a small chip upon the chain wheel and then turn the power and continue to use the chip until the rods are brought back to their places in the chain wheels. This accident is generally caused by the floor of the power becoming too slack, which may be obviated by unscrewing the two bolts that hold the circle behind and then screw up the tail bolts, after which the two bolts before mentioned must be tightened again. By strict attention to these directions the machine cannot fail to perform well, and will last longer in constant use than any other kind of Horse power.

In arranging this power to any other threshers than those made by us, or other machinery of any kind, it may be necessary to change the size of the band wheel or pulley, to regulate the speed properly. In many cases machinery has been condemned and considered worthless, when the whole cause of trouble was in the speed. We shall be happy at any time to give information on this subject, to our customers and would respectfully request their particular attention to this matter as it is highly important to the successful operation of the machinery.

WHITMAN'S WROUGHT IRON RAILWAY HORSE-POWER AND SEPARATOR.



The above cut represents our Premium Wrought Iron Railway Horse Power and Separator, which threshes and cleans the grain at one operation, as the following extract from the report on Agricultural Machinery exhibited at the National Fair, will show :

“The few remarks we shall have to make about Threshing machines, and their appendages, are just in season :

“We consider no principle yet discovered, for the application of “horse-power, superior to that adopted in “Whitman’s Wrought “Iron Rail-way Horse Power ;” and no combination of agricultural “machinery equal to his Horse-power and Thresher, with straw “carrier and fan-mill attached, for economy of both manual and “equine labor, and for expedition. We speak experimentally and “advisedly.”

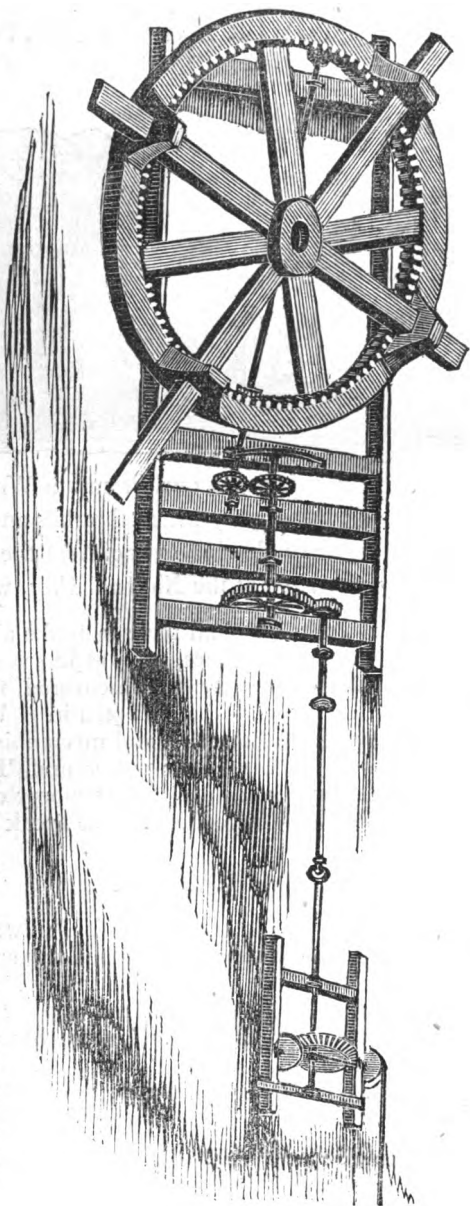
We have had E. Whitman & Co’s Railway Horse-power and Thresher in operation long enough to be fully convinced it has many advantages over the kinds used in this county. It only requires two horses and four or five hands to thresh about as much grain as the common kind with four horses and more hands—it threshes clean and does not break the grain. Taking it altogether we are much pleased with it.

Respectfully,

JACOB L. MIDDLEKAUFF.

Washington Connty, January 1.

E. WHITMAN & CO'S IMPROVED WESTERN NEW YORK HORSE POWER.



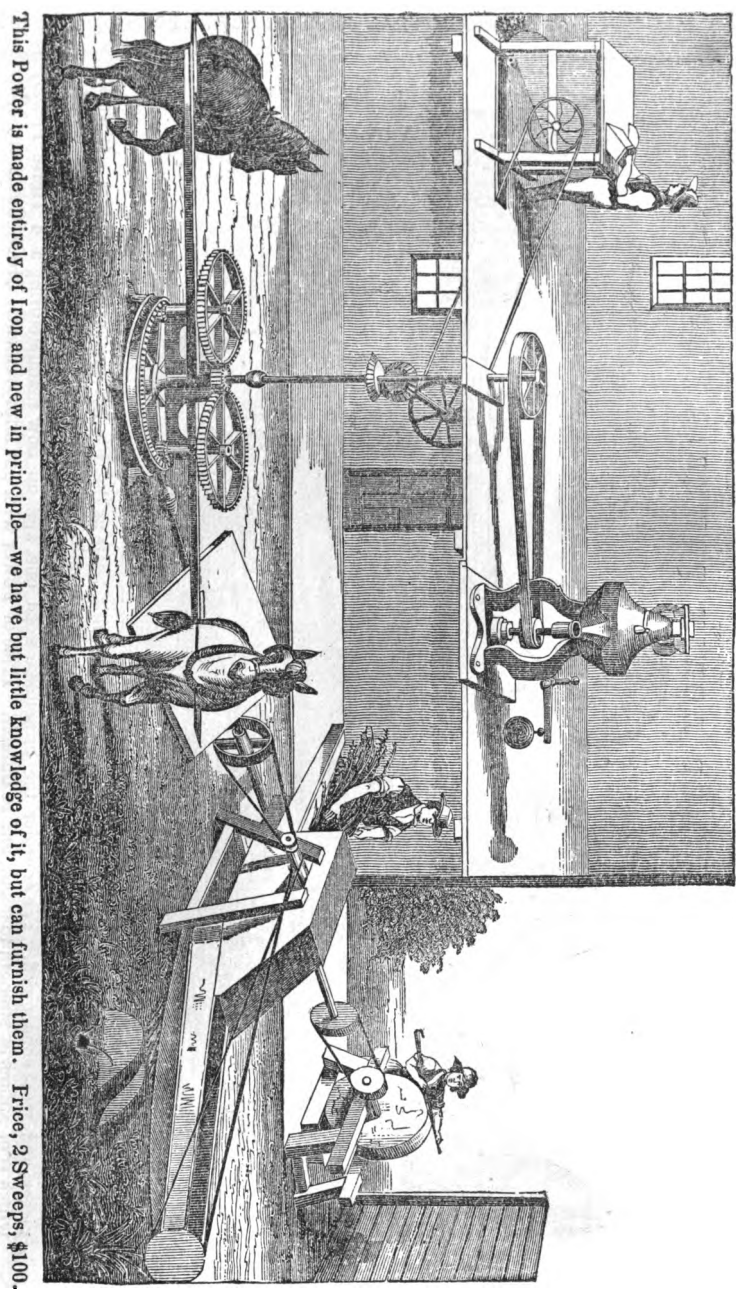
We have no hesitation in pronouncing this the best Sweep Horse-power for Southern use, that is manufactured in this country. It runs with less friction than most others, and is the most simple and durable power in the world. It has sufficient strength for 8 or 10 horses, yet it may be worked with four light horses or mules, to as good advantage as any of the highest powers that are manufactured. These are important considerations and worthy the attention of Farmers and Planters. Having engaged extensively in the manufacture of these Powers, we now offer them for sale with great confidence of success; they have been thoroughly tested in Western New York, and the largest wheat growing sections of our country, with entire satisfaction.

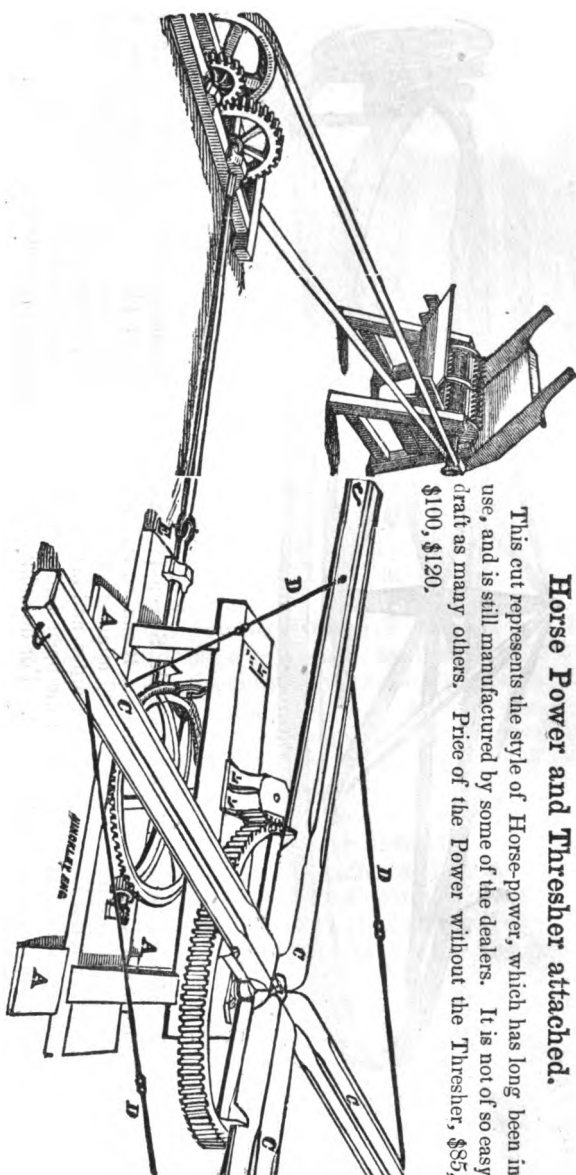
Price, \$125 00

SWEEP HORSE POWER.



The above cut represents the Power generally known in this State as the Fitz, or Pennsylvania Power. It works light, and gives good satisfaction, if well made and of sufficient strength. But there have been many of them sold for 4 Horse Power, which were not strong enough for more than two horses, and the consequence was, they soon broke to pieces, and were condemned. We consider the principle a good one, and are now manufacturing a 4 Horse Power, which is of sufficient strength to stand, and be durable. Price of Power with our improvements, \$100.—Common, \$85.

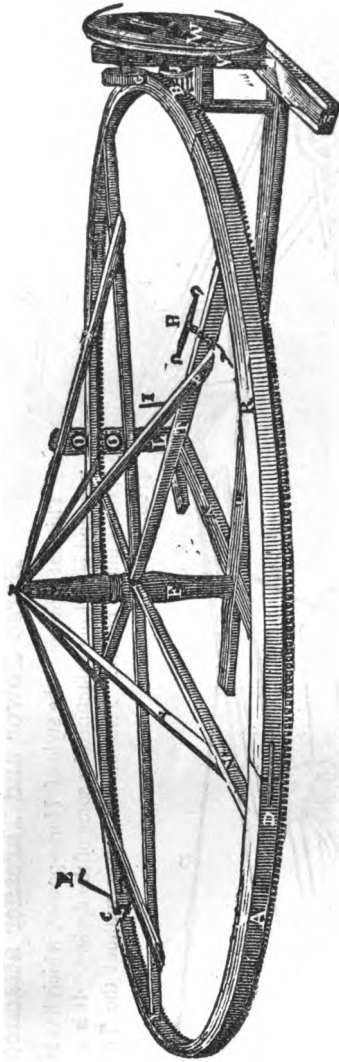




Horse Power and Thresher attached.

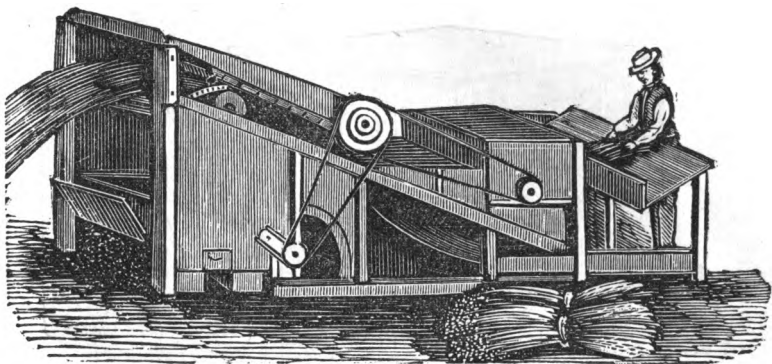
This cut represents the style of Horse-power, which has long been in use, and is still manufactured by some of the dealers. It is not of so easy draft as many others. Price of the Power without the Thresher, \$85, \$100, \$120.

Eddy's One Wheel Power.



The above is one of the most simple Sweep Powers in use. It consists of one wheel only, and the horses work inside of the wheel. It can be transported easily from place to place, in a common farm wagon, and may be set up in 20 minutes and taken down in half that time. It is simple in its construction, not liable to get out of order, and may be easily repaired, the gearing being made entirely of wrought iron. It may work in the open field, though it is better to have it under cover, especially during stormy or very hot weather. For durability and simplicity, this, for a sweep power, is preferred by many to all others.

Price of the largest size, with our late improvements, \$110; medium size, \$100; smaller, \$90.

SEPERATORS.

The above cut represents Whitman's Patent Separator. This machine may be attached to any of the common horse-powers in use; it threshes and cleans Wheat, Oats, Rye or Barley, at one operation and will eventually be generally adopted by all who raise grain of any kind to be threshed, as it is a saving (when properly used) over the common Thresher, of at least 50 per cent. and is much more convenient.

With this machine you may thresh in the field or barn, as the wheat all goes into bags or boxes, as fast as threshed. This kind of a machine has been thought by some persons as unnecessary, and by others as too complicated for Southern use, but these are errors that are fast passing away, and the Separator will be generally adopted at the South as well as the North and West. Time is money, and the machine that saves labor in the West will save labor in the South. This machine it is true is more complicated than the common thresher, and the common thresher is more complicated than the old way of tramping out grain with horses, and this machine is as much an improvement over the common thresher, as the common thresher was over the old way of tramping.

It is durable and may be easily managed by any person who will give it proper attention.

Those desirous of purchasing will please call and examine them.

Cash Prices from \$125 to \$175.

GRAFTING WAX.—This is made of one pint of linseed oil, six pounds rosin, one pound beeswax, the whole melted together over a slow fire.

E. Whitman & Co's Premium Iron Cylinder Thresher.



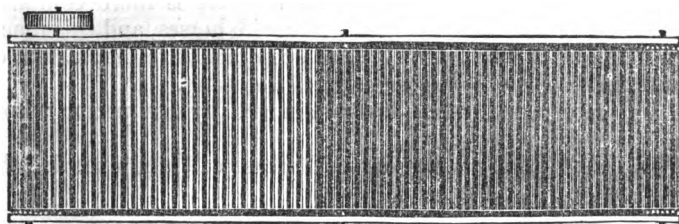
The cylinder of this machine will last 100 years in constant use; and among the many we have sold, there has never, to our knowledge, been one broken. They are not only stronger and more durable, but will thresh more grain, with the same amount of Power—thresh cleaner, and break less grain than any other thresher in this country.

These are important considerations to the farmer, and we can recommend this machine with the utmost confidence, after an experience of more than TEN years, as being far superior to any other machine in the world.

They have received Silver Medals and Premiums in Baltimore and elsewhere, and are now considered by the most intelligent farmers in this country, as the only thresher that ought to be used.

Price of the 24 inch,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$50 00
" " 20 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45 00

Straw Carrier.



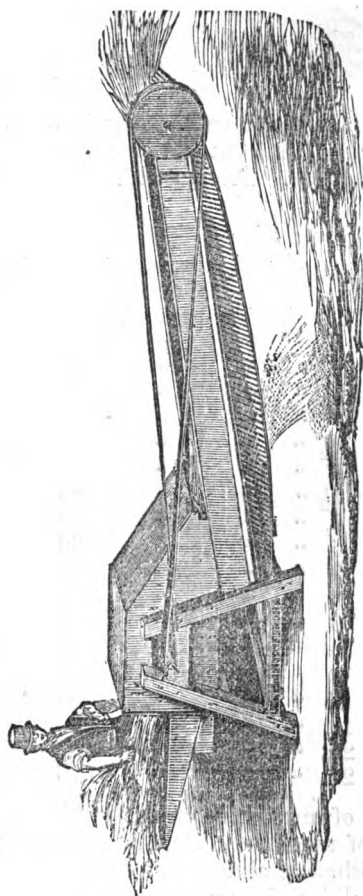
The above cut represents the Straw Carrier detached from the Thresher. It may be attached in less than ten minutes time, by bolts and hooks which go with the machine.

This is a simple fixture, which saves the labor of some two or three

hands, and will separate the grain from the straw more perfectly than it can be done by hand.

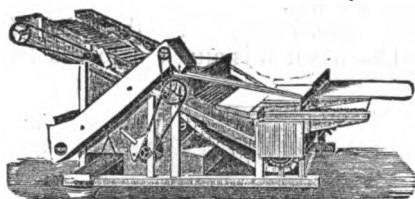
When the Straw Carrier is attached to the 20 or 24 in. Thresher, the price will be \$15—when it is attached to the larger sizes, \$20.

Common open Cylinder Thresher and Straw Carrier Attached.



The above cut represents the open Cylinder Thresher and Straw Carrier attached. Price of this Thresher, without Straw Carrier, \$40, \$45 and \$50. Additional price, with Straw Carrier, 15 to \$20.

Pitts' Horse Power and Separator.



These celebrated machines so extensively in use in the West for Threshing and Cleaning Wheat at one operation, are for sale by us at the manufacturer's prices. Price, \$325.

Retail Prices of Best quality of Belting.

1 inch wide, per foot,	5
1½ " " "	8
2 " " "	12
2½ " " "	15
3 " " "	18
3½ " " "	21
4 " " "	25
4½ " " "	28
5 " " "	30
6 " " "	36
7 " " "	42
8 " " "	48
9 " " "	58
10 " " "	70
12 " " "	80
15 " " "	1.00
18 " " "	1.20
20 " " "	1.40
24 " " "	1.75

This is an article of more importance to the successful performance of any kind of machinery, than is generally supposed.

They can be furnished at almost any price desired, as there are various kinds and qualities of them and they may be made of various lengths and breadths; but no machine can work well with a band too narrow or too short, or of bad quality. We would therefore recommend the best quality of Leather Belting, of suitable length and width as being cheapest in the end.

Cash Prices of Horse Powers.

E. Whitman & Co's Wrought Iron Rail-way, for 2 horses,	\$100 00
E. Whitman & Co's " " " for 1 horse,	80 00
Western New York Power, for 4 to 8 horses,	125 00
Pitts' New York Power, for 4 to 8 horses,	130 00
Allen's Ohio Power, for 4 to 8 horses,	120 00
Allen's Ohio Power, for 4 horses, light,	85 00
Pennsylvania Power, heavy, 4 horses,	100 00
Pennsylvania Power, light, 4 horses,	85 00
Eddy's One Wheel Power, heavy,	110 00
Eddy's One Wheel Power, medium,	100 00
Eddy's One Wheel Power, light,	90 00
Bogardus Power, 2 Sweeps,	100 00
Bogardus Power, 4 "	240 00

Other kinds of Horse Powers made to order at various prices.

Cash Prices of Threshers.

E. Whitman & Co's Separator,	\$150 00
E. Whitman & Co's Separator, light,	125 00
Pitts' Separator, (Geared,)	215 00
Pitts' Separator, (Band,)	200 00
E. Whitman & Co's Iron Cylinder Thresher, 24 inch,	50 00
E. Whitman & Co's Iron Cylinder Thresher, 20 inch,	45 00
Open Cylinder Thresher, 30 inch, heavy,	60 00
Open Cylinder Thresher, 24 inch, "	50 00
Open Cylinder Thresher, 20 inch, light,	40 00

PRICES OF MACHINE BANDS.

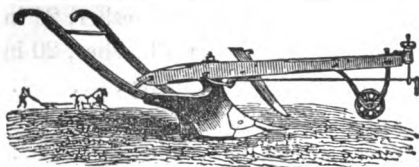
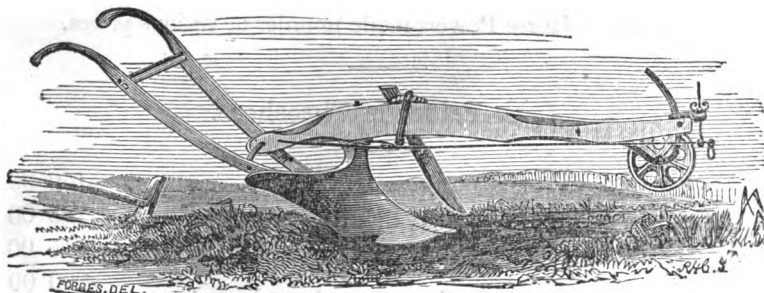
For Double Rail-way Power, - - - - .	10 00
For Single " " - - - - .	8 00
For 4 horse Sweep Power, - - - - .	10 00
For 8 " " " - - - - .	12 00

PLUGHS.

The Plough being an important implement in Agriculture, we have recently given much attention to its manufacture, and at a very heavy cost have procured the best and most perfect set of machinery in use, and are now prepared to fill all orders for Ploughs of any description, on as favorable terms as can be had in the United States, quality and workmanship considered. We wish to call the particular attention of dealers to our manufacture of Ploughs, which we think, cannot be surpassed in this country.

Amongst our varieties will be found the following :

Prouty & Mears' Premium Self-Sharpening Centre Draught Plough.



This Plough has been rapidly gaining in public favor ever since its introduction, and is becoming known and appreciated throughout the country.

Owing to the Centre Draught principle, this plough runs directly

in the line of draught, with a steady unwavering motion, keeping well on the land ; and it is so geared that the width of furrow may be regulated at pleasure. Its construction is peculiar, and on the best principle for easy draught.

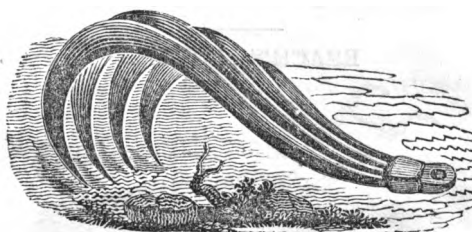
PRICES OF PROUTY & MEARS' SELF-SHARPENING CENTRE
DRAUGHT PLOUGH CASTINGS.

No.	Points.	Shares.	Caps.	L. Sides.	Moulds.	Bols 12½ cents.
1	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{3}{4}$ cts.	18 $\frac{3}{4}$ cts.	37 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts.	\$1.00	
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	50	1.25	
3	25	25	25	56	1.50	
30	25	25	25	62 $\frac{1}{4}$	1.75	
5	31	31	31	75	2.00	
5 $\frac{1}{2}$	31	31	31	75	2 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	
6 $\frac{1}{2}$	31	31	37	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.50	
54	31	31	31	75	2 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	
55	40	40	40	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 50	

PRICES OF PROUTY & MEARS' SELF-SHARPENING CENTRE
DRAUGHT PLOUGHS.

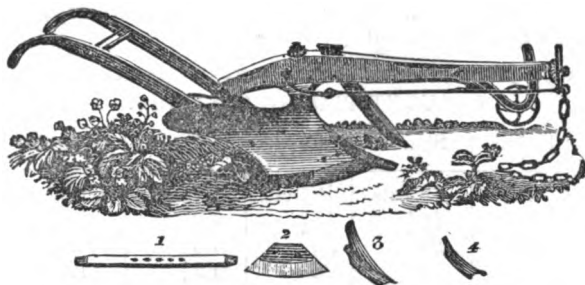
No.	Plain.	With Coulter.	Draft Rod.	Wheel.
No. 1,	\$5.00			
" 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.50	\$7.50	\$8.50	\$9 50
" 3	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00
" 30	7.50	8 50	9.50	10.50
" 5	8.50	9.50	11.00	12.50
" 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 00	10.00	11.50	13.00
" 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	10.50	11.50	13.00	14.50
Left Hand				
" 54	9.00	10.00	11.50	13.00
" 55	10.00	11.00	12.50	14.00

THE BUSH OR ROOT PULLER—Price \$5.



This is a very useful implement to attach to bushes, clumps of roots, and bogs, for the purpose of pulling them out of the ground.

SELF-SHARPENING PLOUGH.

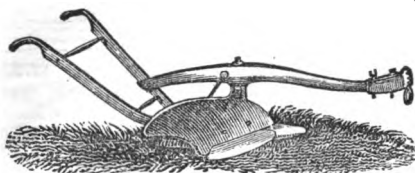


The point, as shown detached at No. 1, is simply a bar steel about twenty inches long and passes upward into the body of the plough, where it is confined with one bolt. As it becomes shorter, and worn on the under side, it is readily moved forward and turned the other side up, thus always presenting a sharp point of *full length* and *proper shape*; when one end is worn off five inches, the other end is placed forward and performs a like service. The wing or share as shown detached at No. 2, is made of either wrought iron with steel edge or of cast iron, and is also reversable, being used either end forward or either side up.

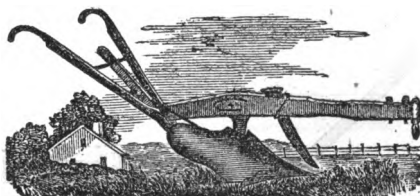
RETAIL PRICES OF RUGGLES, NOURSE, MASON & CO.'S PLOUGHS.

<i>Plows.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>With common Clevis.</i>	<i>Wheel or Cutter.</i>	<i>Wheel and Cutter.</i>	<i>D'n-R'd Wheel & Cutter.</i>
Light Horse,	E. S. Sharp'r, No. 1	5 00			
One Horse,	" " " 2	6 50	7 50	8 50	
Medium Sod,	" " " 3	8 50	9 75	11 00	11 50
Large do.	" " " 4	9 50	10 75	12 00	12 50
Heavy do.	" " " 5	10 50	12 00	13 50	14 50
Medium Sod,	Left H'd " No. 40	10 50	11 50	13 00	14 00
3 or 4 Horse	" " " " 41	12 50	14 00	15 50	16 50

BEACH'S PLOUGH.



Side-hill or Swivel Plough.

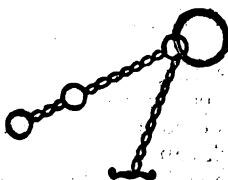


Of the above ploughs we have different sizes. They are so constructed that the mould board is easily and instantly changed from one side to the other, which enables the operator to perform the work horizontally upon side hills, going back and forth on the same side, and turning all the furrow slices with great accuracy downward.— This prevents the washing of the soil by heavy rains, to which all side-hills are more or less liable when ploughed as level ground.— They are much liked for horizontal ploughing ; for by this system of turning and laying the soil, it is prevented from being washed into those deep gullies, so destructive to the general face of the country. They are also highly useful, and by many much approved for level ploughing, as this leaves the field without any centre dead or finishing furrow; nor does it make banks or ridges by turning two furrows toward each other. They are likewise useful in enabling the ploughman to turn the furrow from his walls and fences. Another advantage, they save much trouble in enabling the team to turn short about at the end of the furrows, instead of obliging it to travel across the wide ends of each land in the field.

PRICES :

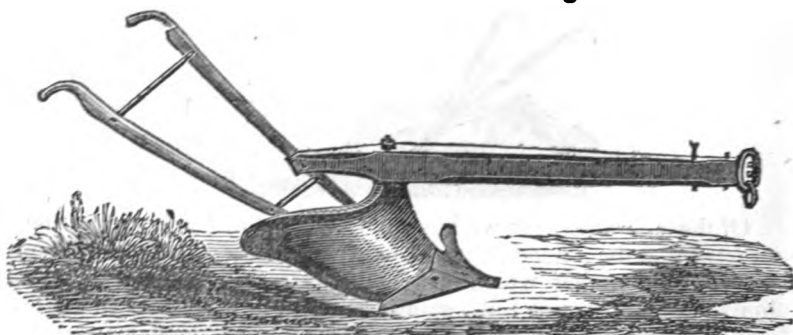
No.	Plough.	Mould.	Standard.	Brace.	Shear.
0	5.00	1.00	50	25	25
00	7.00	1.25	88	30	37
B. 1	9.00	2.00	1.25	38	50

Cattle Tie.



This is a chain for tying up cattle in their stalls. The large ring goes over a stationary round post set up in the manger. It may be thought that this chain wears off the hair on the neck of the animal, but this is not the fact. It is the neatest and most secure fastening in use, and at the same time the most comfortable; as the animal slips the chain up and down the stationary post, by the large ring as it wishes to move its head in feeding or getting up and lying down; it can also turn and lick itself when thus fastened. Price 50 to 62½ cts.

Minor and Horton Plough.

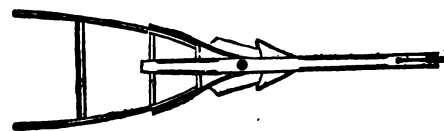


This plough is of easy draft, simple, durable, and performs its work to the satisfaction of farmers and planters more generally, and is becoming more universally adopted than any plough now in use.

PRICES :

No.	Ploughs.	Mou'd.	Landside.	\$ ate.	Cut Share
18	3.50	1.00	37	20	00
18½	4.50	1.25	50	25	31
19	5.00	1.50	63	25	31
19½	6.00	1.75	75	31	38
20	7.00	2.00	88	38	44
21	8.00	2.25	88	38	50
22	9.00	2.50	88	45	63

DOUBLE MOULD BOARD RIDGING PLOUGHS.

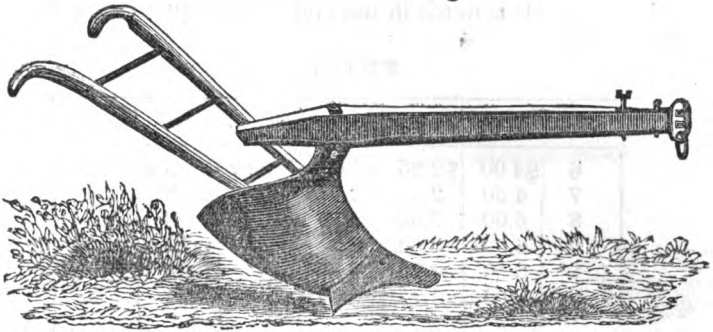


These are made of two sizes—the No. 1 suitable for one horse, will, with the same labor perform double the amount of better work than any single mould plow in use.

For ridging, ditching, digging potatoes, &c. a large sized is used, by which better work can be done than with any other kind of plow.

or spade, as a good ditch can be opened by going twice through the same furrow. Price of the one horse plough, \$4; two horse, \$7.

The Davis Plough.



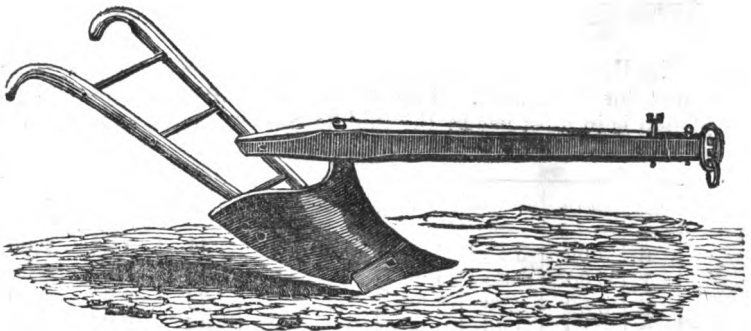
This plough has been too long known to require a description.— It is simple and still much in use.

PRICES :

No.	Ploughs.	Skeleton.	Mould b'd	Shares.	Heel.	doz.Share
6	\$4.00	\$2.25	\$1.00	20c.	8c.	\$2.20
7	4.50	2.50	1.25	20	8	2.20
8	5.00	3.00	1.75	25	10	2.50
9	6.50	3.60	2.00	25	15	2.75
10	10.00	4.75	3.00	50	20	4.00

If Coulters are attached to the ploughs an additional charge of \$1 to 1.50 is made.

THE IMPROVED DAVIS PLOUGH.



The construction of this plow is similar to the Davis. The improvement consists in a more gradual curve in the mouldboard, and

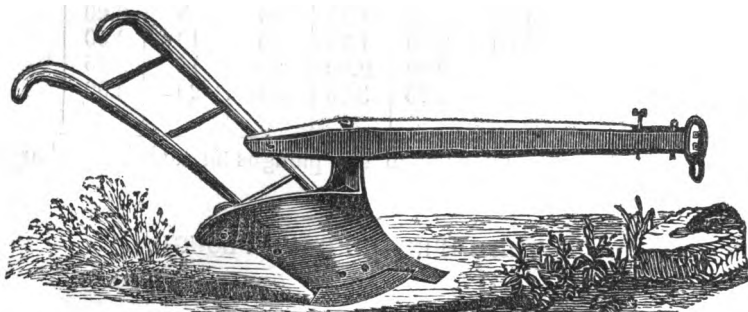
a slight alteration in the point, rendering it much better adapted to stiff clay soils. It is much in use and highly approved of by many of our farmers.

PRICES:

No.	Plough.	Skeleton.	Mould b'd	Shares.	Heel.	doz.Share
6	\$4.00	\$2.25	\$1.00	20 c.	8 c.	\$1.80
7	4.50	2.50	1.25	20	8	2.10
8	5.00	3.00	1.75	25	8	2.25
9	6.50	3.60	2.25	25	15	2.75
9*	8.50	4.25	2.35		15	
10	10.00	4.75	3.00		20	

*Wrought Shares.

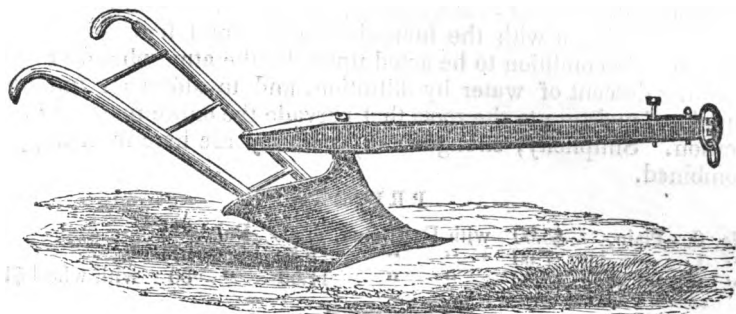
If Coulters are attached to the plough an additional charge of \$1 to \$1.50 is made.

Beach's Self-Sharpening Plough.

The Beach Plough has an abrupt concave mould board and only suited for light soils. The shear and point are separate. This plough is in most use in the middle States. Price as follows:

PRICES:

No.	Plough.	Skeleton.	Mould.	Shears.	Points.	Landsides	doz.Shear	doz.Poi'ts
6	4.50	3.15	1.20	15	20	45	1.60	2.00
7	5.00	3.25	1.20	15	20	50	1.80	2.00
8	5.50	3.90	1.60	20	25	60	2.00	2.50
9	6.50	4.25	1.90	20	25	65	2.00	2.50
10	8.00	4.75	2.00	25	30	80	2.50	3.15

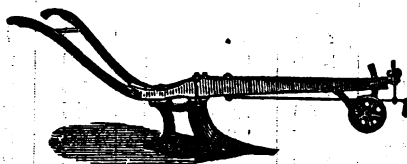
Chenoweth's Self-Sharpening Plough.

The construction of this Plough is simple, and it is one of the oldest self-sharpening ploughs in use. It is well adapted to soils of all kinds and is in very general use in Maryland. A valuable improvement has recently been made, by an intelligent farmer which lessens the draught and gives to the share four changes, which increases its durability at least fifty per cent. The inventor has applied for a patent for this improvement, and we are appointed sole agents for the sale of it in Maryland. There will be no extra charge for this improvement either in the ploughs or share.

PRICES :

No.	Plough.	Skeleton.	Mould.	Shears.	Heel.	doz.Share	
6	4.00	2.25	1.00	20	8	2.00	Long Heels. 25 cts.
7	4.50	2.50	1.25	20	13	2.25	
8	5.00	3.00	1.60	25	13	2.50	
9	6.50	3.50	2.00	30	20	3.00	

All the above are made with cast shears.

SUB-SOIL PLOUGH.

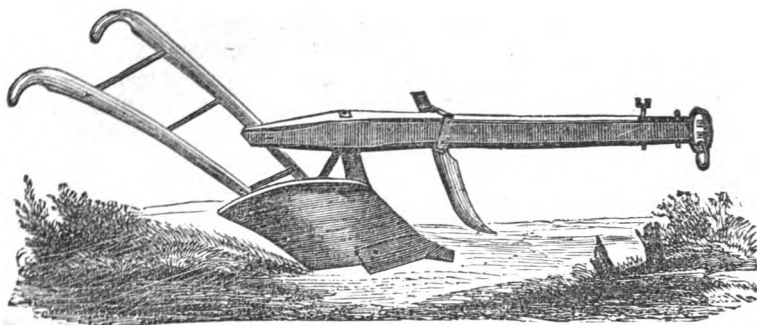
This implement is light in structure, simple in its construction, easy in draft and management, adapted to a common team, on common farms, working alone in the under-drain or water-furrowing of fields of recent sown grain, and is of great value. For loosening

ground in road-making, it has not its equal. Following the common plough, it works to admiration, stirring the sub-soil completely, without mixing it with the incumbent strata, and leaving it in the best possible condition to be acted upon by the atmosphere, to facilitate the descent of water by filtration, and to afford an unfailing supply of moisture to the roots that pervade the entire mass by evaporation. Simplicity, strength and economy are here most happily combined.

PRICES:

No. 0. Plain, \$5.00 with Draft Rod, \$6.00 Point 31½
 " 1. " 7.50 " " 8.50 " 37½
 " 2. left hand, 10.00 " " 11.50 " 50 with wheel \$13.

Woods, or Freeborn Plough.



These Ploughs have been manufactured in a very rough and cheap manner, and sold at prices extremely low; but experience has taught Farmers and dealers that our make of these ploughs, even at a small advance in price over other makers, is decidedly the cheapest in the end.

PRICES:

No.	Plough.	Mould.	Landside	Shears.	doz Shear
10	\$2.50	75	25	20	1.75
11½	3.00	80	25	20	2.00
12½	4.00	1.00	35	25	2.50
13	4.50	1.25	35	25	2.75
14	3.25	1.00	35	20	2.00
15	4.50	1.25	35	25	2.50
Seed	4.00	1.00	35	25	2.50
Corn	4.00	1.00	35	25	2.25
1½	7.00	1.75	50	38	3.00

The Michigan Double Plough.

SMITH'S PATENT.

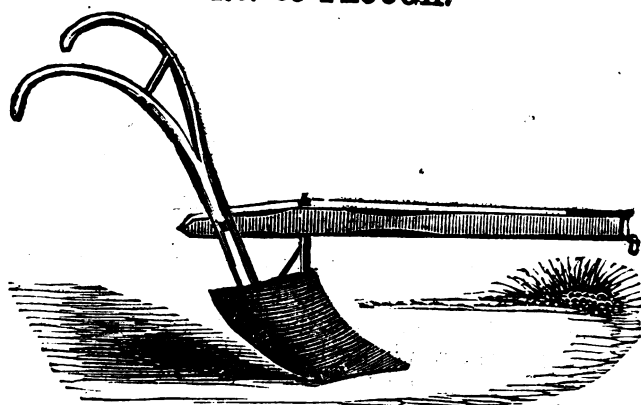


This Plough consists of two ploughs, placed one before the other, on the same beam. The forward one takes a furrow from 3 to 6 inches deep, separating the roots of the grass or vegetable matter, and lays its slice surface down in the bottom of the previous furrow; and the after one follows from 5 to 6 inches deeper, and raises and deposits its slice on the top of the forward one. In being raised and turned, the sub-soil is broken and mellowed, and spread loose and evenly over the sward or vegetable matter and manures, and in such depth as admits of ploughing and harrowing in the grain without disturbing them. The fermentation and decomposition of the under stratum or vegetable matter and manures commence just at the time the germination and growth of the grain plants commence, and afford the latter the rich nourishment of their grasses at the very time it is most needed.

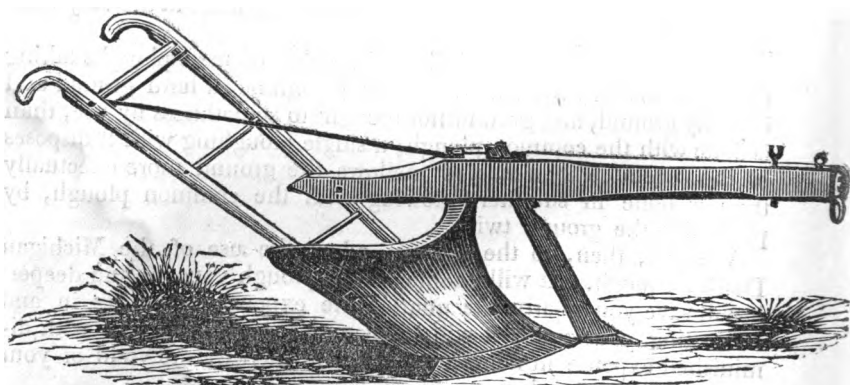
The draft of the plough is less than that of most ploughs taking the same sized furrow; it does better ploughing in hard ground and in stony ground, and ground not brought to smoothness by use, than is done with the common plough; a single ploughing with it disposes of the vegetable matter, and mellows the ground more effectually than is done in summer-fallowing with the common plough, by ploughing the ground twice.

We say, then, to the farmer, adopt the use of the Michigan Double Plough. It will enable you to plough your ground deeper; it will save you nearly one quarter the expense of putting in and cultivating your crops; it will deepen and enrich your soil with diminished expense in manuring, and will increase the yield of your crops from one-fourth to one-third.

This Plough received a special premium of \$15 from the New York State Agricultural Society, at their Exhibition and Work of Ploughs, in June, 1850; and also a Gold Medal from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, at their Annual Exhibition in 1850.

No. 60 PLOUGH.

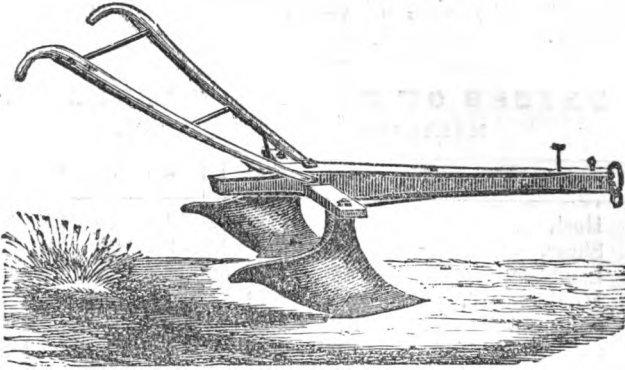
This Plough is used in North Carolina, and in the vicinity of Norfolk, Virginia, more extensively than in any other part of the country, and is highly spoken of. Price, \$3.25.

BAR-SHARE PLOUGH.

These Ploughs are made with wrought shares; they are extensively used in the western counties of Virginia and Maryland. The following are the sizes made:—

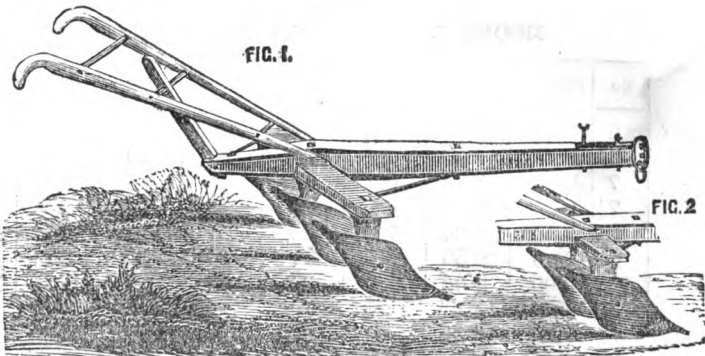
7 inch—	A one horse plough,	- - -	\$6.50
8 do.	A light one horse plough,	- - -	7.50
9 do.	A two horse plough,	- - -	8.50
10 do.	A heavy two horse plough,	- - -	12.00
10 do.	Left hand—a light three horse plough,	- - -	12.00
12 do.	do. A three horse plough,	- - -	14.00

The three last named Ploughs have lock coulter attached. If coulter is attached to the first three, the price will be \$1 more.

GANG PLOUGH

These ploughs are made light with reversing double pointed shares, and are the most economical farming implement yet introduced, for seeding wheat, oats, &c., and other crops. Price—

For the two furrow, a light one horse plough,	\$5.50
“ three furrow, a heavy one horse plough,	6.50
“ four furrow, a two horse plough,	7.50
Shares 12½ cents—heels, 10 cents.	

GANG PLOUGH.

These ploughs are made with reversing double pointed shares; the land-side, like the share, is reversable—used for seeding wheat, oats, &c., and for the cultivation of corn and other crops. Price—

For the two furrow, a one horse plough,	\$5.50
For the three furrow, a heavy one horse plough,	6.50
For the four furrow, a two mule plough,	7.50

PRICE OF GANG PLOW CASTINGS.

Heel, 8 cents; Share, 30 cents; Standard, 50 cents; Skeleton, each, \$1.80.

PRICES OF PLOUGH CASTINGS.

MARYLAND SELF-SHARPENING.

No.	00	0	1	2	7	8	10
Heel,	6	6	10	10	15	20	25
Shear,	10	18	15	20	25	30	30
Landside,	45	45	50	60	35	40	40
Mould Board,	85	85	1 00	1 25	50	3 00	3 75
Skeleton,	3 25	3 25	3 75	4 25	5 00	6 00	7 00
Shears, per doz.	95	95	1 25	2 00	2 50	3 25	3 25

WINAN'S SELF-SHARPENING PLOUGH.

No.	Plough	Mould	L'dside	Share.	Heel.	Point.
0	5 00	1 00	62½	15	10	62½
00	4 75	1 00	50	15	10	62½
1	6 50	1 25	75	20	10	75
2	7 00	1 25	75	20	10	

MOORE & CHAMBERLAIN PLOUGH.

No.	Ploughs.	Mould.	Landside.	Point.	Share.	Heel.	Cutter.
6	5.50	1 25	50	18½	18½	10	25
6½	6.50	1.50	56	20	20	10	25
7	9.00	1.75	63	25	25	15	31½
7½	9.00	2.00	63	25	25	15	31½
8	10.00	2.25	75	25	25	18½	31½
9	10.00	2.50	88	31	25	20	37½
11	10.00	2.50	88	31	25	20	37½

CONNECTICUT PLOUGH.

There are two sizes of these; the mould board is short and opens a wide furrow, does good work, (in light land,) crumbles and breaks the soil, is very simple and strong. Price, \$5.50 a \$6.50.

Woodcock's Self-Sharpening Plough,

WITH TRIANGULAR CUTTER.

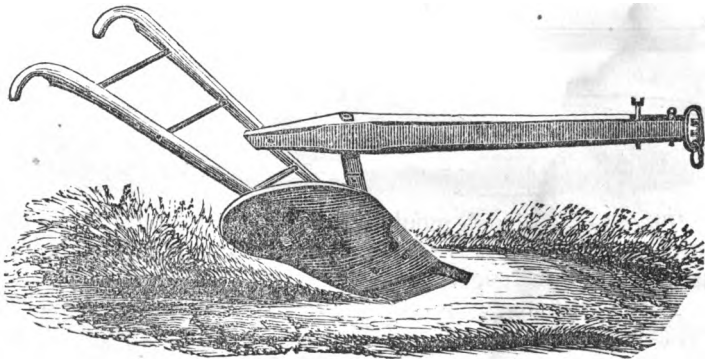
The Woodcock Plough is constructed similar to the Beach pattern, (see page 32,) but with this difference, that the mould board is less convex, higher in the standard and having the advantage of a three edged cutter attached in front, they are much used and quite popular in Baltimore county. Price, viz :

No. 1.	A one horse plough,	-	-	-	-	\$5 00
" 2.	A two horse plough,	-	-	-	-	7 50
" 4.	A two horse plough,	-	-	-	-	8 00
" 6.	A two horse plough,	-	-	-	-	7 00
" 6.	Extra, A two horse plough,	-	-	-	-	10 00
" 4.	Left hand, A two horse plough,	-	-	-	-	8 00
" 5.	do A heavy two horse plough,	-	-	-	-	9 00

PRICE OF CASTINGS.

No.					Extra.	Left hand.	
	1	2	4	6	6	5	6
Point, - - -	25	25	25	22	25	15	25
Share, - - -	25	25	25	25	25	25	55
Cutter, - - -	25	31	38	38	38	38	38
Landside, - -	63	69	75	88	1 00	88	88
Mould board, 1	25	2 00	2 00	2 25	2 50	2 25	2 25
Skeleton, -	3 50	4 00	4 50	5 00	5 50	5 00	5 50

WILEY PLOUGH.



The form of the Wiley Plough mould board is a bold convex; the share (cast-iron,) is double pointed and very strong. This plough

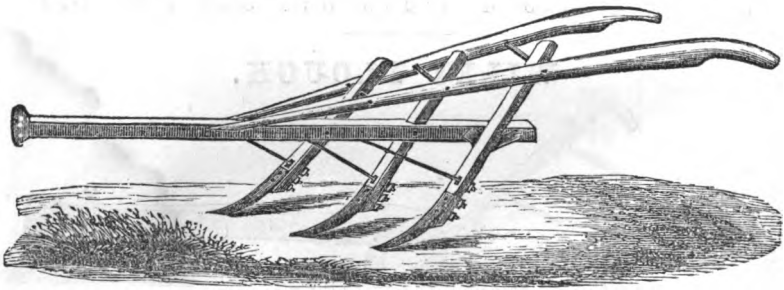
is suitable for any variety of soil; they are much admired for strength and economy. Prices as follows:—

No.	Plough.	Skeleton.	Mould.	Landside.	Cap.	Share.	doz. Share
3	4.00	2.75	1.25	40	25	25	2.50
4	5.00	3.25	1.50	45	25	25	2.50
5	6.00	3.50	1.75	50	30	35	3.50
56	7.00	4.50	1.75	70	40	40	4.00
76	8.00	5.00	2.00	75	45	45	4.60
81	9.00	5.50	2.50	85	50	50	5.00
3. 1 ¹ / ₂ h ^d .	9.00	5.50	2.50	88	50	50	5.00

PLOUGH BOLTS.

NAME.	SIZE OF IRON.	NAME.	SIZE OF IRON.
Share.	1 1-4 by 3-8	Land side.	1 3-4 by 3-8
"	1 1-2 by 7-16	"	2 1-4 by 7-16
"	1 1-2 by 1-2	"	3 by 1-2
"	1 1-2 by 3-8	Beam handle	2 1-2 by 3-8
"	1 7-8 by 7-16	"	3 by 7-16
"	2 by 1-2	"	4 by 1-2

SHOVEL PLOUGH.



The Shovel Plough mould board is formed similar to the blade of a round pointed shovel. They are used for hilling potatoes and cultivating crops in rough land.

Price of the single shovel plough, \$4.50—double, \$6.

CULTIVATORS.

DESCRIPTIONS OF CULTIVATOR.

The Cultivator is a great labor saving implement. It was first used for stirring the earth between corn and other crops in rows. They are now found to be highly useful in mixing the fine manure with, and pulverizing the soil after ploughing. It leaves the soil much lighter and in better condition to receive the seed than when the harrow only is used.

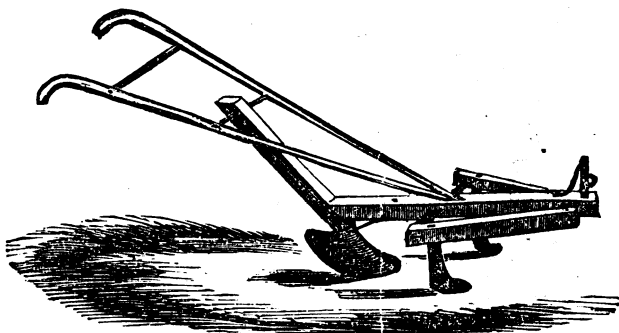
It works admirably for covering grain sown at broad-cast; it covers it at a more *proper* and *equal* depth than the plough, and in one fourth the time, and much more perfectly than the harrow.

There are various forms of teeth, some to enter and stir the soil deep, others broad and flat to simply skim the surface and leave the weeds cut up and exposed to the sun, some with reversable teeth.

They are made to expand and contract to conform to width of rows, &c. Some are made having the hindmost teeth so formed as to turn the earth towards the plants, and by shifting them from side to side, turn it from them, as is required.

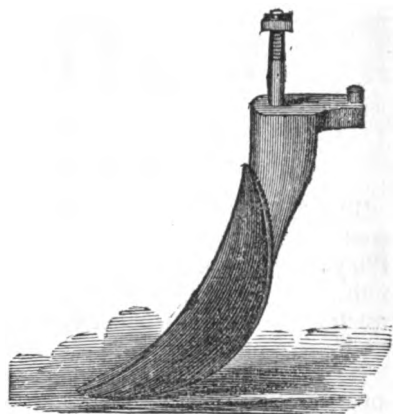
We also construct them with teeth having *steel points* or *shares*, that can be kept sharp with a file or by grinding, and replaced very cheaply when worn out.

TOBACCO CULTIVATOR.



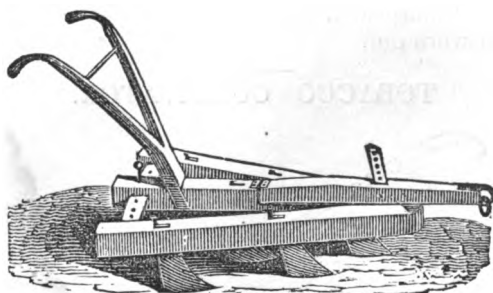
Expanding Tobacco Cultivator,	-	-	-	-	\$6 00
Common or Stationary do	-	-	-	-	5 00

Peckman's Double pointed polished steel Cultivator.



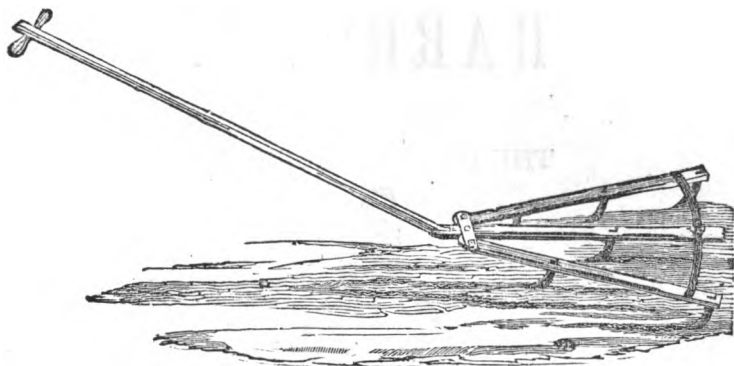
They are so made that when one end is worn dull they can be reversed, thus getting double the wear, as the standard remains constantly good and they can be attached to the Cultivator without mortising. Their introduction the past season has given universal satisfaction. We only ask our customers to give them a trial.

CORN CULTIVATOR.



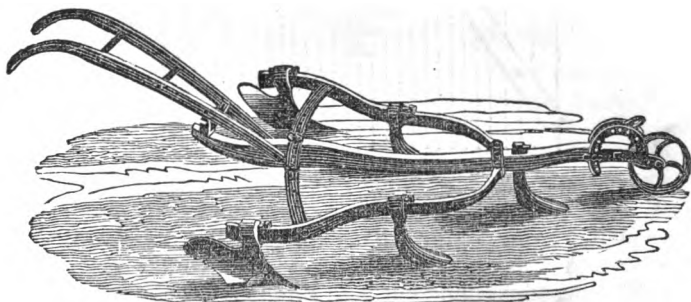
Expanding, with Earle's adjustable draft rod,	-	-	\$6 00
Stationary,	-	-	5 00
Cast-iron tined Cultivator, expanding,	-	-	5 00
“ “ “ stationary,	-	-	4 50

HAND CULTIVATORS.



These Implements are made entirely of iron, except the handles, and are so constructed that they will expand from ten to eighteen inches. They are advantageously employed for cutting up weeds and pulverising the soil between the drills or rows of vegetables, in garden culture, and may be drawn by two boys or a man.

UNIVERSAL CULTIVATOR.

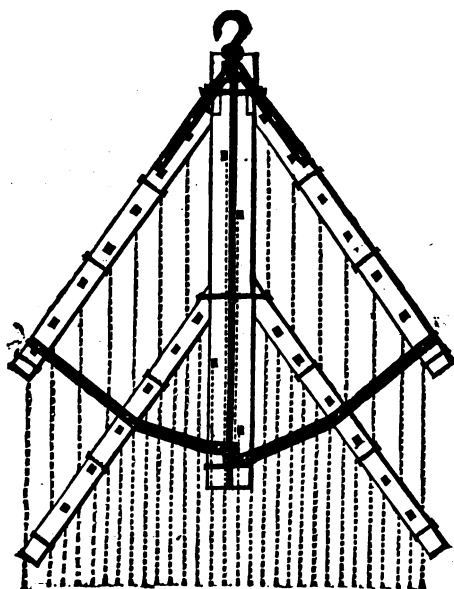


This style of Cultivator is too complicated for general purposes.



HARROWS.

THE GEDDES HARROW.



The Geddes Harrow, so called from the inventor, George Geddes, of N. Y., is considered by those who have used both, to be superior to the square harrow, inasmuch as it draws from a centre, without an uneasy and struggling motion, and is of course easier for the team. The accompanying cut is so simple and distinct, it needs no other description. Being hung by hinges, it is easily lifted when in motion, to let off collections of weeds, roots or other obstructions. It can be doubled back, and is of very convenient form to be carried in a wagon about the farm. Some have teeth put in as in common harrows, simply by being driven in from the upper side; others have the teeth so made as to be let through the timber from the underside, with a washer below, and a nut and screw on the top; this avoids the losing of teeth, by preventing them from dropping out, as in the common harrows.

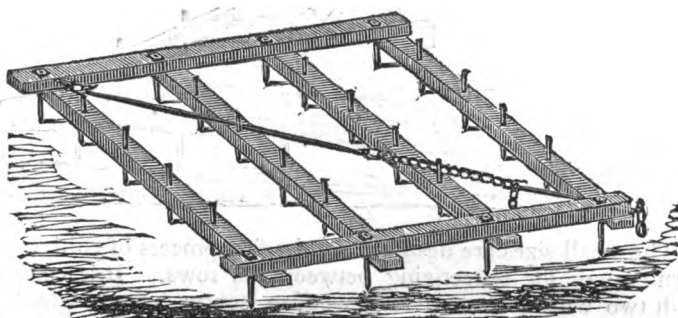
There are several sizes containing more or less teeth, as required.

The following table shows the number of teeth in the several sizes and their prices:

14 teeth, for one horse,	- - - - -	\$8 00
18 do for one or two horses,	- - - - -	9 00
22 do for two light horses,	- - - - -	11 00
26 do for two heavy horses,	- - - - -	13 00
30 do for two or three horses,	- - - - -	15 00

The work performed by this Harrow is better, with one operation, than can be done with the common or A Harrow by going twice over the ground.

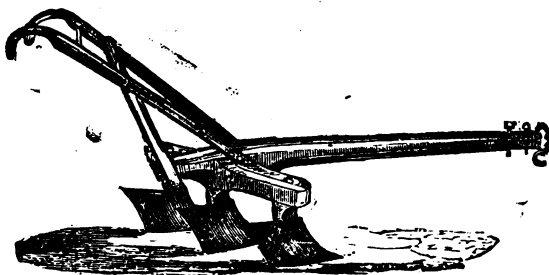
EXTENSION HARROW.



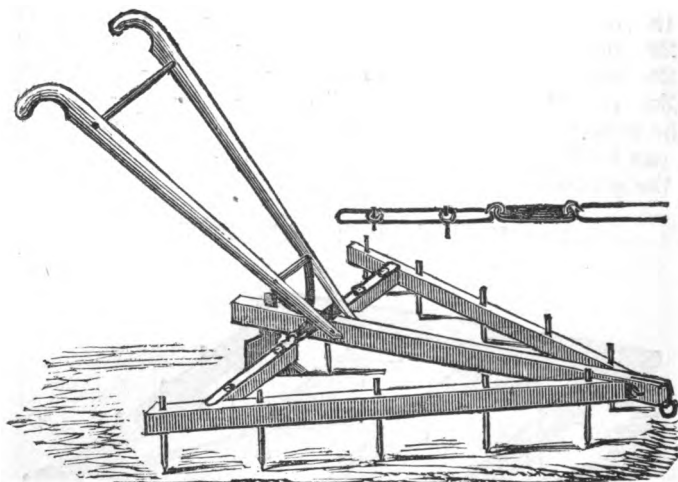
This is one of the most convenient form of Harrows in use. It can be expanded, and used in the form of a square harrow, or by merely lengthening the chain it will extend in length and contract in width to any point desired. It is one of the most simple and durable Harrows in use, and is made of any size desired.

Prices as follows, viz:

	Light.	Heavy.
16 teeth, - - - - -	\$8 00	\$10 00
20 " - - - - -	10 00	12 00
24 " - - - - -	12 00	14 00



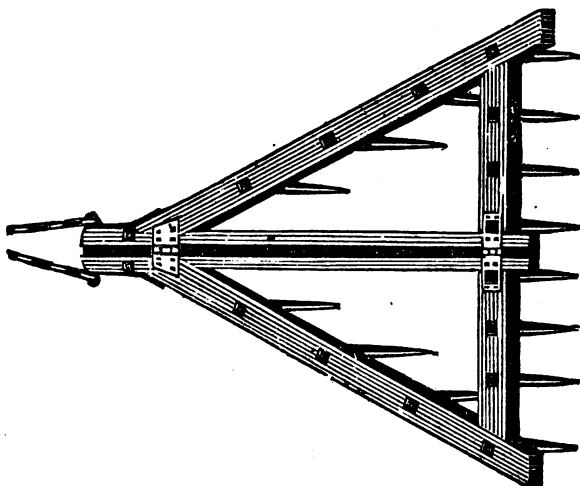
HINGE AND EXPANDING HARROW.



The small sizes are designed for the first process of cultivating the corn crop or for pulverizing between the rows. It is constructed with two wings, secured to a wooden centre by wrought hinges, which are formed to expand or contract as circumstances require ; in the centre is placed a single tooth, which when crossing the corn, and for flat lands, is substituted for a double mould board, which leaves a small water furrow between each row of corn. This double acting hinge principle allows the teeth to conform to the unevenness of the land, thereby producing a regularity of work that harrows generally are incapable of producing, also the wings being hung on hinges, allows the harrow to be easily relieved from trash and other obstructions. Either the small or large sizes may be rendered stationary, by bolting on a wooden bar cross-wise the frame, thus rendering it a stationary drag. Prices and sizes as follows :

No. 0 made with	5 teeth, for one horse,	\$6 50
No. 1 made with	" " "	7 50
No. 2 made with	" light two horse,	10 00
No. 3 made with	" two horse,	12 00
No. 4 made with	" three horse,	14 00

COMMON TRIANGULAR HARROW.

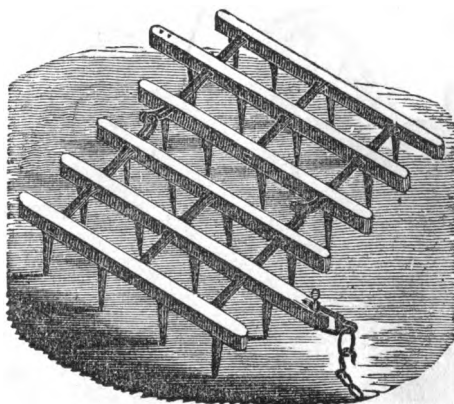


The Common Triangular Harrow is formed similar to the Hinge Harrow, but without the advantage of the hinge and expanding principle. They are, however, simple and quite durable.

Sizes and Prices as follows :—

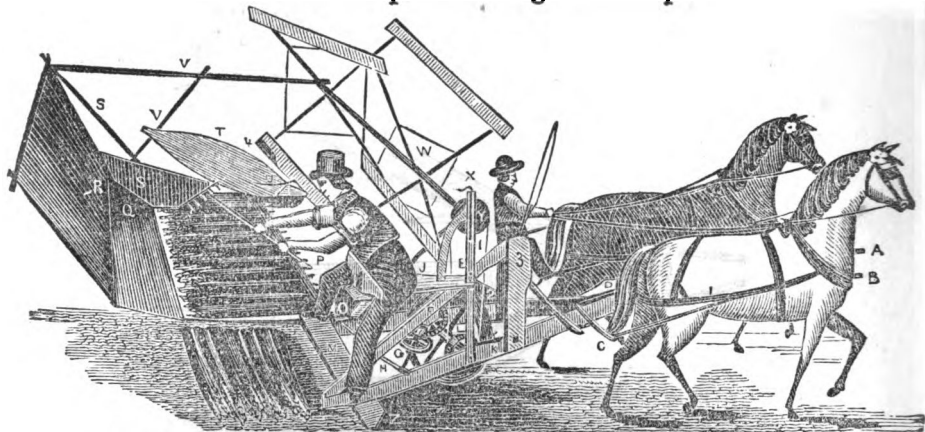
No. 0 $\frac{5}{8}$ teeth,	\$5 50	No. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ teeth,	\$10 00
No. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ teeth,	6 50	No. 4 $\frac{7}{8}$ teeth,	18 00
No. 2 $\frac{7}{8}$ teeth,	8 00		

SQUARE HARROW.



PRICES—16 teeth, common,	\$6—Extra heavy,	\$8
20 “	8— “ “	10
24 “	10— “ “	12
30 “	12— “ “	14
36 “	14— “ “	16

McCormick's patent Virginia Reaper.



This cut represents McCormick's Patent Virginia Reaper. Price, \$125, delivered in Baltimore, and warranted to cut two acres of wheat per hour; that it will save at least three fourths of all the wheat scattered by ordinary cradling; that it is well made, of good material, and durable with proper care; and that the raking can be well done by a man riding upon the machine. If, upon a fair trial, said Reaper cannot perform as above specified, and shall not be as represented, the purchaser will lay it aside and store it safely, and re-deliver it to C. H. McCormick, or his Agent, subject to refunding the price paid as above.

Hussey's Reaping and Mowing Machine.



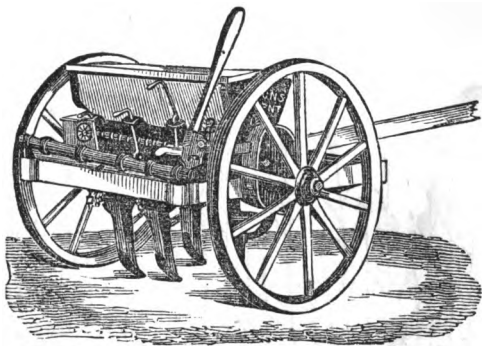
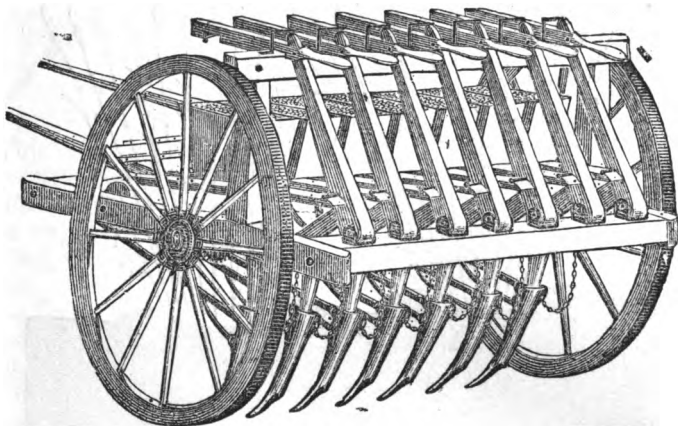
PRICES—Mowing and Reaping Machines, \$125—Reaping Machines, \$115—Front Wheels and Axle, \$20—Platform for side delivery, \$5.

Front wheels are particularly desirable to be attached when reaping wheat and other grain; they cause the machine to run more steady, and prevent that slight vibration which should be avoided.

DRILLS AND WHEAT FANS.

SEED DRILLS,

For planting Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Barley, Rice, Oats, Peas, Beans, Turnips, Ruta Bagas, &c.

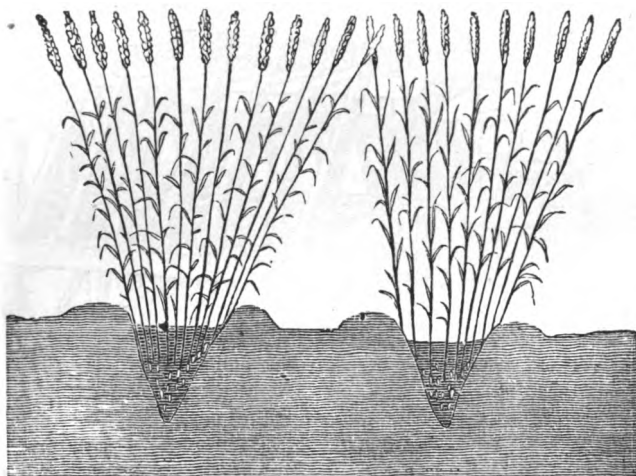


These Drills are adapted to the various kinds of land, and are not liable to be injured by striking stones or roots. They will sow point rows, and fields of irregular shape to advantage. They can be used on stony land, and are so simple in construction that a boy of twelve years of age can manage them.

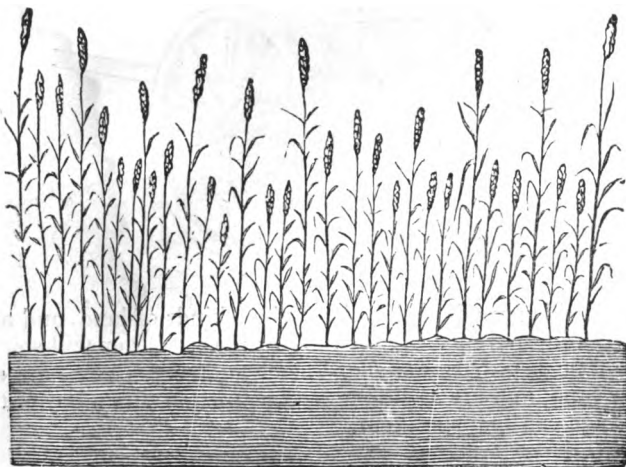
These machines will save 25 per cent. in seed, and 15 per cent. in labor, and cause the yield to be 15 per cent. more than by the usual modes. By the usual process of sowing, much seed is destroyed by the action of the weather—the manner of planting by these machines effectually prevents such mischief, cherishes the seed in the ground, and insures abundant production.

There is a variety of patterns now in use, and we have all of the most approved kinds for sale, varying in price from \$50 to \$100.

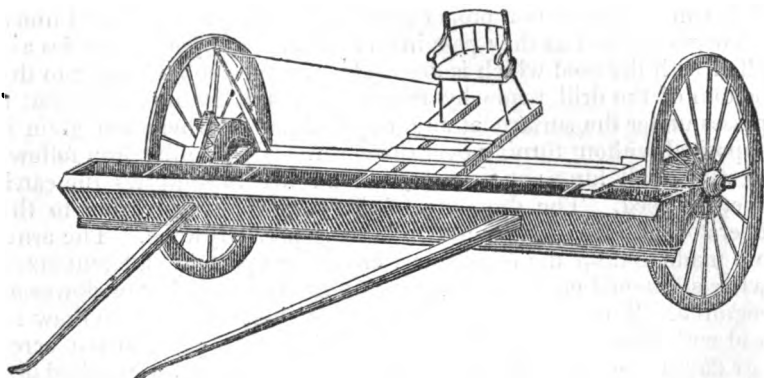
APPEARANCE OF WHEAT WHEN DRILLED.



APPEARANCE OF WHEAT WHEN SOWN BROADCAST.



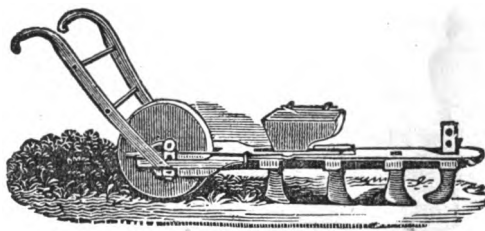
Seymour's Broad-Cast Sowing Machine.



This Machine is well known in Western New York, and is universally acknowledged to be the best implement in our country, for the purposes for which it is intended. It sows all kinds of grain, (and any desired quantity per acre,) from Peas to grass seed—including Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley, Buckwheat, Rice, Hemp, Flax, Clover and Timothy Seed. Also, Plaster, Lime, Salt, Ashes, Bone-Dust, &c. It is capable of dusting every inch of ground on an acre of land with less than a half bushel of Plaster, and thirty or forty bushels of Lime may be thus evenly applied to the same amount of land, if desired. It sows ten feet wide, or may be made narrower to order. This machine has been much improved by substituting iron, in several important parts, in the place of wood, making it a very durable article. It has received the highest recommendations from hundreds of the best farmers in our country, and received eight premiums from Agricultural Societies.

Price, - - - - - \$60 00

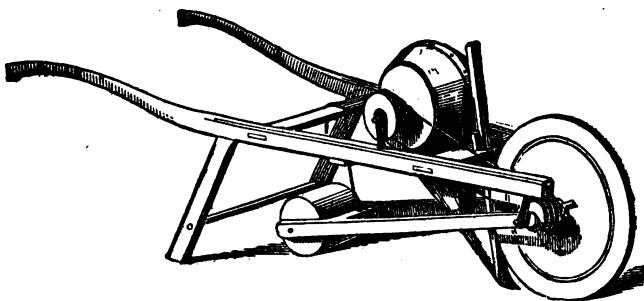
Corn Planter.



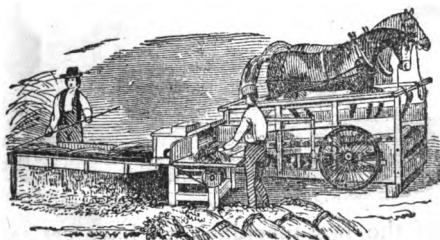
This is one of the best machines we have yet seen for planting corn. The seed is put into the hopper above the beam, and as the

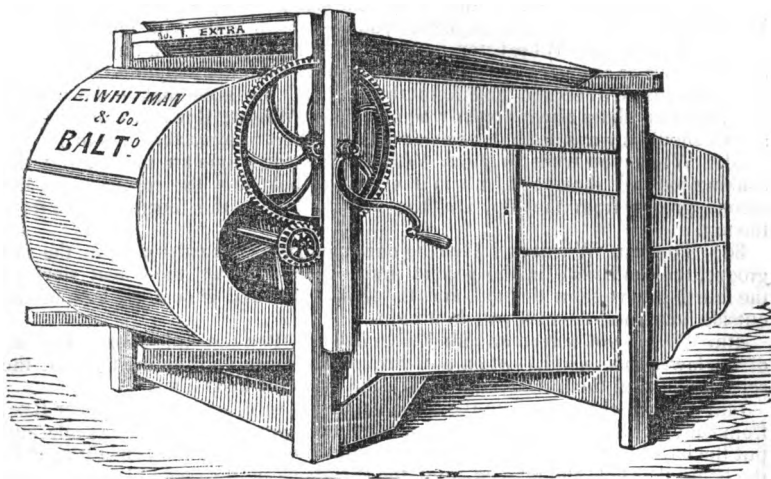
horse moves along, the share below opens the furrow; the corn is then dropped by arms moving horizontally. These arms have holes that can be altered to a proper size for receiving any required number of grains, and as they pass in and out of the hopper, the holes are filled with the seed which is dropped into a tube conducting it to the bottom of the drill made by the share, that it is so formed that it passes under the surface at any required depth, where the grain is deposited without turning over the earth. A triangular iron follows to remove all lumps and stones, and a roller to compress the earth over the seed. The dropping of the seed is always visible to the operator, and this ensures his work being perfectly done. The arms are made to drop the corn nearer or further apart by different sized wheels fastened on the crank, moving the arms quicker or slower as required. The machine requires a small horse or mule to draw it, and with a boy to tend and drive, will plant from eight to ten acres a day, according to the width of the rows, and at any required distance apart. Price, \$20.

SEED SOWERS.



This cut represents our Seed Sower, which is the most simple and effective one we have ever seen, for sowing all kinds of garden seeds such as Beets, Onions, Carrots, &c. Price, \$8.



BAMBOROUGH'S PATENT GRAIN FAN.

PRICE, No. 2, \$30; No. 1, \$32; No. 1, EXTRA, \$34.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

This Fan has received upwards of 50 Premiums, and is admitted by the best farmers in this country, to be the **ONLY FAN** that will clean wheat of **ALL IMPURITIES**. It is also admitted that they are much stronger, better made and more durable, than any other Fan made in this country. They have become so celebrated, and the demand for them so great, that some unprincipled men are beginning to infringe upon the patent right, and we have been compelled to bring suits in the United States Court for such infringements.

We would now say, that having purchased from Mr. Bamborough, at a very heavy cost, the exclusive patent right of this Fan for the State of Maryland and all that part of Virginia east of the Blue Ridge Mountain, we will prosecute to the full extent of the law all infringements of this patent within the limits of the before named territory.

We also have the privilege of selling these Fans in all parts of the United States, and can furnish the trade on liberal terms.

It having taken the **FIRST PREMIUM** at the Maryland State Fair in 1849, and being excluded by a rule of the Society from competition for the premiums at the Fairs held by the Society in 1850 and '51, said rule expressly declaring that "no article which had previously taken the highest premium of the Society could again become a competitor for a premium of the same grade"—yet the Society at the Fairs in 1850 and '51 gave it still higher honors, in two certificates, of which the following is a true copy:

COPY.—THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That at the Third (and Fourth) Annual Exhibition and Cattle Show of the Maryland State Agricultural Society, held at Baltimore the 25th October, 1850 (and 1851) by the report of the Committee of Judges, John Bamborough was declared to be entitled to a Certificate of **PRE-EMINENCE** over the First Premium offered by said Society, viz: for his Fanning Mill.

SAMUEL SANDS, Sec'y.

CHAS. B. CALVERT, Pres't

DIRECTIONS.

For chaffing all kinds of grain, leave the side-slides open, and take out the board that is between the sieves, before you clean your grain with the mill.

1st. For chaffing Wheat stop up the spouts, leave the rake in the top groove, and the chaff or coarsest sieve in the third groove from the top, and the shaking rod in the inside or second hole from the end, and the shoe-hook in the outside hold, the side slides always open when cleaning Wheat, Rye and Corn. (The spouts should always be shut, except when the short or extra screen is in)

2d. When you want to clean Wheat the second time for market, put the shaking-rod and shoe-hook both in the outside hole, and the corn sieve in the second groove from the top, and the wheat sieve in the fourth groove from the top.

3d. To clean Wheat and Rye by one operation, leave the rake in the top groove, the chaff sieve in the second groove from the top, the wheat sieve in the fourth groove from the top, and the shaking-rod and shoe-hook both in the outside holes, and the mill will do it right.

4th. When you screen any kind of grain, unbutton the little door at the end of the lower shoe-board,—when not wishing to screen your grain, take out the screen, and shut the little door, and turn the button to keep it fast.

5th. When cleaning grain the second time for seed, such as Wheat or Rye, from Smut, Cheat, Cockle, Rat-filth, and other impurities, take out the rake and put the board in the top groove, with the painted edge back, and fasten it in with the hooks that hold the rake in—put the shoe-hook in the second hole from the end, and the shaking-rod in the outside hole,—you must have no sieve in when cleaning your seed grain.

N. B. If you want all the cockle and cheat and other impurities out of your seed, unstop the spout, put the short or extra screen in the top groove, and the shoe-hook and shaking-rod both in the outside holes, and the mill will screen better, and save 100 per cent. in time, and clean cleaner than any other Fan.

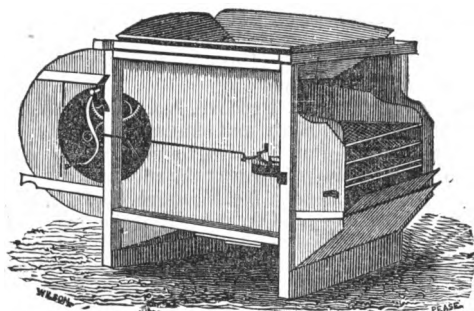
After cleaning your seed, if you want to separate the small wheat from the cheat and cockle, take out the short or extra screen, and put the board in the top groove with the painted edge back, and the shoe-hook and shaking-rod in the outside holes, and shut the side slides one-fourth, and the fan will do it right.

6th. For cleaning Oats put the chaff sieve in the third groove from the top, and the shoe-hook in the outside hole, and the shaking-rod in the inside hole, and half way shut the side slides.

7th. For cleaning Corn, put the rake in the top groove, the corn sieve in the second or third groove from the top, and if your corn is tramped with the horses, take the rake out, put the coarse or chaffing sieve in the top groove, the corn sieve in the fourth groove from the top, the shaking-rod and shoe-hook both in the outside holes, the mill shakes the cob all off.

8th. For cleaning Clover, Timothy and Flaxseed, put one end of the screen on the cross-piece in the shoe-back of the fourth groove, and the other end will rest on the upper end of the shoe-board, and fasten it with the same wires that hold the sieve in, and the chaff sieve in the second groove from the top, shut the side slides, and if you want the mill to shake fast, put the shaking-rod in the inside hole, and the shoe-hook in the outside hole.

I. T. Grant & Co's Patent Fan Mills.



These celebrated Mills have been awarded six first premiums at the New York State Fairs. During the year 1847 they were introduced into England by Mr. Slocum, of Syracuse. They were very favorably noticed by the English papers; and from a communication of Mr. S.'s, published in the transactions of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, for 1847, it will be seen that they were tried by several large farmers, and highly approved. One farmer, it is stated, set aside an almost new winnowing machine, for which he paid £18, (\$84) and used Grant's for cleaning a crop of 300 qrs. (2,700 bushels) of wheat, and several hundred bushels of mustard seed. We have lately made some valuable improvements in the article, though the price remains the same as before.

These fans are extensively used and highly approved at the South, for cleaning rice. We are permitted to make the following extracts from letters received from Hon. J. R. Poinsett, of South Carolina: "The fan you sent last summer, [1848] has been successfully used to clean dirty rice, and winnow that from the threshing floor. It answers every purpose." In relation to another of our fans he writes, (April 23, '49.)—"Both this and the other mill you sent work very well; and the last, which is the largest that can be well worked by a man, cleans the dirty rice perfectly, and is altogether the best wind-fan I ever used for that purpose."

DIRECTIONS FOR CLEANING GRAIN AND SEED.

For Chaffing and Cleaning Wheat.—Put No. 2 sieves in No. 1 groove, No. 4 in No. 3 groove, No. 9 in No. 4 groove, and the board in No. 5 groove pushed back even with No. 9 sieve. If cleaning for seed, put No. 7 in No. 6 groove, if for market, put No. 8 in No. 6 groove—give it the middle shake and turn fast enough to work the grain off the sieves, then open the air slides sufficient to blow the chaff and smut over the back end of No. 7 sieve.

For Rye and Buckwheat.—Put No. 2 in No. 1 groove, No. 4 in No. 3 groove, No. 8 in No. 6 groove, and give it the long shake. If you want to screen Rye, rig the mill the same as you do wheat for market.

For Oats.—Put No. 1 sieve in No. 1 groove, No. 2 in No. 3 groove. If to separate Oats and Peas, or take out thistle heads, put No. 4 in place of No. 2—give it the long shake and close the air slides part way up—put the screen board in the lower groove.

For Barley.—Put No. 2 sieve in No. 1 groove, No. 4 in No. 3 groove, No. 8 in No. 6 groove, and give it the long shake.

For Rice.—Put No. 2 sieve in No. 1 groove, No. 4 in No. 3 groove, and No. 8 in No. 6 groove—give it the long shake and shut off part of the wind.

For Corn, Peas and Beans.—Put No. 2 sieve in No. 2 groove, the board in No. 6 groove—open the air slides and give it the short shake.

For Flax Seed.—Put No. 4 sieve in No. 2 groove, No. 8 in No. 4 groove, No. 12 in No. 6 groove—shut up the air slide and give it the long shake.

For Clover and Timothy Seed.—Put No. 4 sieve in No. 1 groove, No. 12 in No. 3 groove and the board in No. 6 groove—shut the air slides and give it the long shake. If you want your Timothy seed perfectly clean, put No. 20 sieve in place of No. 12.

N. B.—Be careful the Mills stand level, that the grain works equal on the sieves. In all cases do not put in any more sieves than the directions direct. When you get the desired shake on the shoe of the Mill, then open or shut the air slides as the case may be, to get the desired draft of wind. Keep the mill well oiled with winter strained lamp oil.

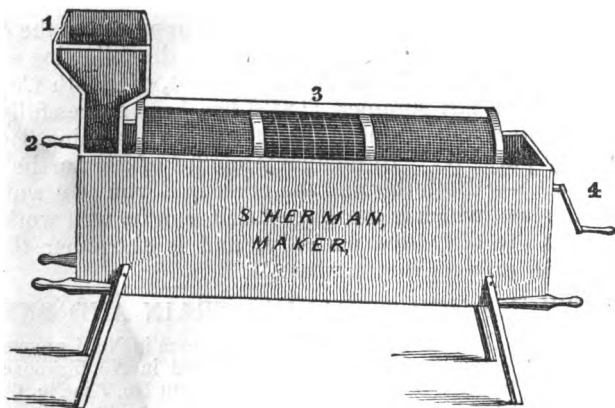
PRICES of Grant's Patent Wheat Fan—made extra heavy and strong.

No. 1, \$22.50	No. 2, \$25.00	No. 3, \$27.50
No. 4, \$30.00	No. 5, \$32.00	No. 6, \$35.00

BOSTON FAN MILLS, manufactured in Baltimore, extra heavy.

No. 0, \$17.00	No. 1, \$19.00	No. 2, \$21.00
No. 3, \$23.00	No. 4, \$25.00	

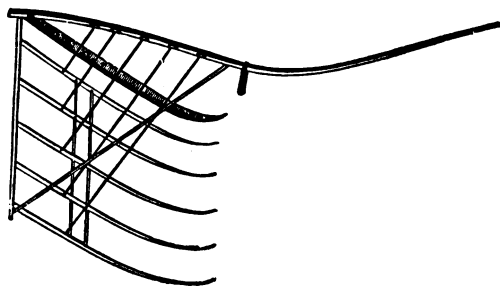
ROLLING SCREEN.



The Rolling Screen is intended for separating cheat, cockle, &c. from wheat preparatory before seeding. Price, \$12 to \$14.

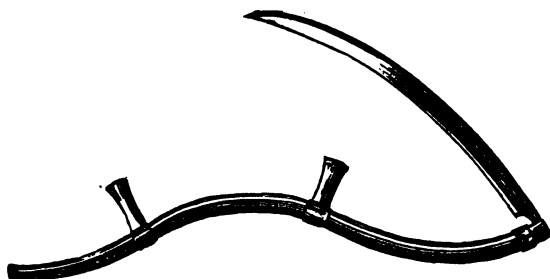
CRADLES, SCYTHES & RAKES.

I. T. GRANT CO'S GRAIN CRADLES.



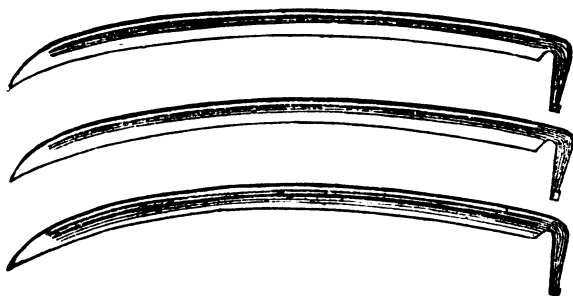
These are considered the best in use. The first premiums have been awarded them at the State Fairs in N. York. They are made of the best white ash timber, with wood or wire braces. The heel of the snath is bent forward in order to get the whole cut of the scythe, and the fingers are set back of the scythe, to make them work equally easy in large and small grain. They are easily taken apart to pack and ship to any distance. A man can cut from five to six acres of grain in a day with one of them. They are made with five or six fingers, and the patent nib. Price, \$5.

PATENT SCREW-NIB SCYTHE SNATH.



In addition to our previous large assortment, we offer this year a much improved snath. They are found to be the most approved, and best calculated to work free and easy. The regular turn at the heel, and the strong and substantial iron rings which secure the scythe and nibs, are considered great improvements in these snaths. We keep constantly a great variety of snaths, of various qualities, and from different makers, with or without scythes, and some very extra strong with 2 heel rings, designed for Bush Scythes. Price, 2\$.

SCYTHES.

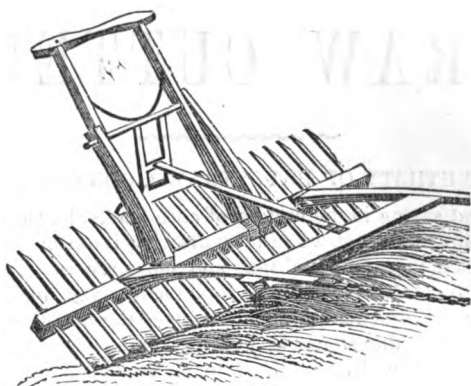


In the selection of a scythe, regard should be had to the ground on which it is to be used, and to the work that is to be done with it. On smooth meadow lands and bottoms or surfaces free from stones, a long, narrow scythe, a little turned at the point is best. The strokes being all with a regular curve, a wide swarth can be carried, and the cutting of the grass be close and even, securing all the thick undergrowth which such lands produce. The harder the temper of the scythe, provided it does not crumble, the longer it will hold an edge. On sandy soil, or lands sometimes overflowed on the margin of streams and rivers, the grit that works up among the grass, presently destroys the edge on a soft-tempered scythe.—The liabilities of a scythe to become battered on stony land, requires that its temper should be such as will afford it tenacity. A hard, brittle edge would require too much time to grind out its batters, which it would likely receive by use on stony uplands. For rough surfaced uplands, a shorter scythe is to be preferred, that it may be adapted to inequalities, and be carried more readily through the grass, by the sideway stroke, often found necessary to pick out the grass among rocks and stumps. A wide scythe lifts the edge higher from the ground and land, and is preferred by some for rough upland mowing. Price \$1 each.

SCYTHE RIFLES, AND SCYTHE STONES.

A great variety of these, suited to all markets, is offered to the inspection of purchasers, and we are able to include the most popular in the market, namely, Austin's emery-coated Scythe Rifles, and the Quinebaug Scythe Stones, &c. &c.

HORSE RAKES.



This implement, so well known in many parts of the country, and in use for so many years, holds nearly the same relation to the common hand rake in saving labor as the plough and cultivator bear to the hand hoe. Still a large portion of our farmers have not availed themselves of its advantages. The amount of work it will perform with a single horse and driver may be easily estimated by any one, when it is stated that a strip of grain on the ground, ten feet wide, may be raked up into winrows as fast as the horse can walk ; that is, if the horse travels three miles an hour, more than three acres will be raked up in that time, or at the rate of twenty-four acres per day.

The only labor in unloading each rake full, is a slight lifting of the handles, which causes the teeth and handles to make a semi-revolution, and drop the grain without the least stopping or delay. The rapidity with which a large field of grain may be secured from a threatening storm is one of its greatest advantages. When in operation the teeth lie flat on the ground. They are made of the best of second growth white oak and white ash, and have no equal in strength, finish, or durability. The square teeth are most preferred, and are found to work easiest and most readily replaced when broken, and are at least one-third lighter than the ordinary wood rake in use. Price, \$10.

HAY RAKES.

Of all qualities and prices, including those made for raking fine hay, having fourteen to eighteen teeth, and three bows.

STRAW CUTTERS.

THE GREAT UTILITY OF HAY, STRAW & CORN-STALK CUTTERS.

There is great saving in the cutting of corn-stalks, hay and straw, in two ways. The animals do not waste it by drawing it out of the mangers, and trampling it under their feet, and time and labor are saved them in masticating. They obtain their supply of food readily, and then lie down to digest it, and rest. Fermentation also develops the nutritive matter, and requires less work for the stomach, and this, by saving muscular exertion, leaves more strength with the animal to be expended on ordinary work. The same principle holds with milch cows, sheep, &c. If the food be given to them in a form more readily adapted to assimilation in the animal system, the greater the product of milk, wool, flesh, &c., they can yield from the same quantity. Cutting, bruising, grinding, fermenting, and cooking the food, all tend much to fit it for easy and rapid digestion, and whenever it can be thus prepared, without too much expenditure of labor, it should be done. By adopting a mixed food, much of the coarser product can be worked up, which are now suffered to be added to the manure heaps. Indeed, scarcely any of the vegetable productions of the farm need be suffered to run to waste, or added to the manure heap, till they have first contributed all the nutriment they contain to the support of animal life. By chopping these up fine, and properly cooking and seasoning them, they will be eaten with peculiar relish, easily digested, and go twice as far as in the ordinary method of feeding.

Both hay and straw should be slightly wet, and seasoned with a little meal and salt, for several hours before it is fed to the stock.

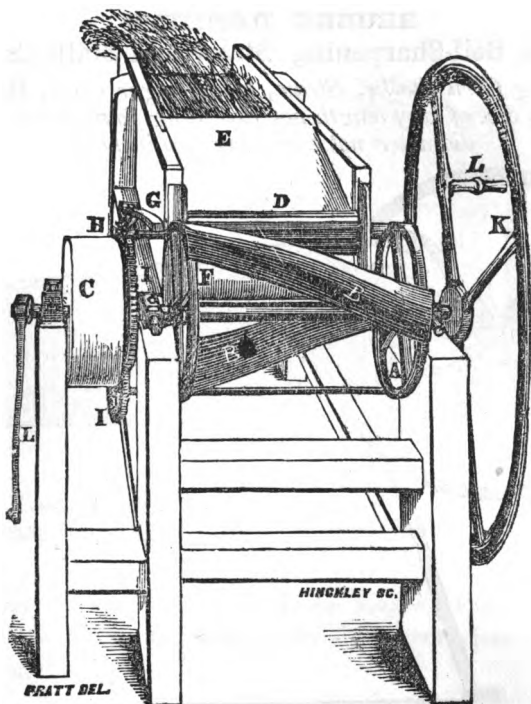
14 INCH CYLINDRICAL STRAW CUTTER.

This Straw Cutter as shown by the following cut is worked by horse or hand power; the usual quantity of hay, straw, corn stalks, fodder, &c., they are capable of cutting per day is 1200 or 2000 bushels.

PRICES—	9 inch cutter, \$23.	with apron, \$25,	extra knives, \$3
	11 “ “ 26.50	“ “ 28,	“ “ 4
	14 “ “ 37.	“ “ 40,	“ “ 5

The 11 inch hand Cylindrical Straw Cutter, which is more used than any other size, will cut from 500 to 600 bushels per day—one man can work it easily.

Those Cutters have been long in use, and are too well known to need description. We consider them the best and most durable Straw Cutter in use. Lacerators have sometimes been attached to these machines, for the purpose of splitting the corn stalk, but they make the machine more complicated, more laborious in its operation, and we consider them of little or no importance, and we think the machine is better without them.



DIRECTIONS FOR USING.

1st. Put on the balance wheel in such manner that the set screw in the hub will fit the indenture upon the shaft, then screw it down firmly, also the nut upon the end of the shaft.

2d. If the leather apron becomes slack and does not revolve, the screws on the back of each of the hind legs of the machine should be equally tightened; previous to doing which, however, the screw nut on the top of the side frame should be slackened.

3d. The entire edge of the knives should touch the bed steel regularly, otherwise they will drag the straw or cut it imperfectly—this may be adjusted, by screwing the cylinder closer up to the steel by turning the front set screw, with the tail of a wrench, and backing those on the opposite side.

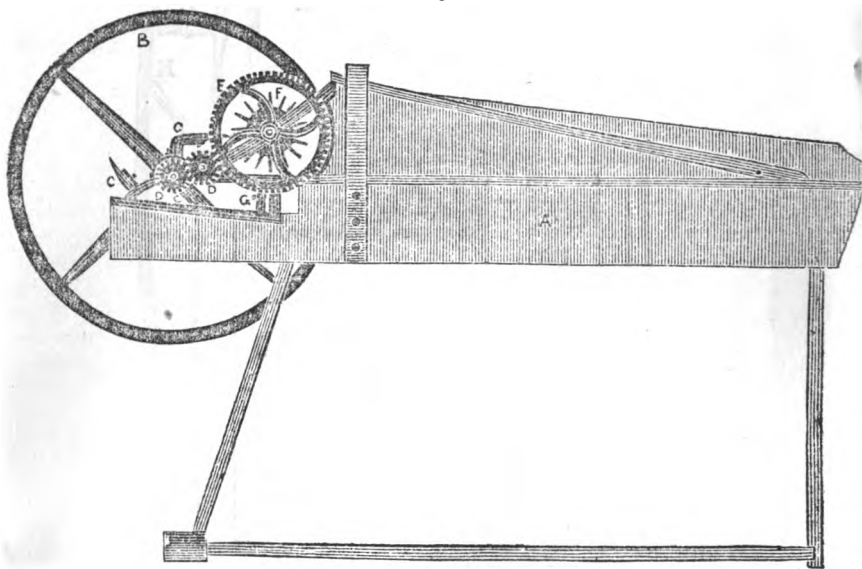
4th. When the knives become dull, they must be sharpened with a fine file on the inside, or taken off and ground.

5th. In cutting different lengths, observe there are three hubs on the Rocker—if the lever is attached to the upper hub, the straw will be cut half inch long, on the centre hub 1 inch, and on the lower hub $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch long.

6th. Keep the journals and excentric crank oiled with the best sperm oil.

7th. If driven by horse power, the cylinder should not have more than 150 revolutions per minute, and the machine firmly secured to the floor or ground by cleets and braces.

REUBEN DANIEL'S
Patent Self-Sharpening Straw and Stalk Cutter,
*For cutting Corn Stalks, Straw, Hay, Sugar Cane, Brush, for
 fuel, &c. of any length not exceeding four inches, or
 diameter not exceeding two inches.*



This is something entirely new in the straw cutting line, and we most cheerfully recommend it as a good, durable and substantial article. We are now manufacturing large quantities of them with the fullest confidence of their success. They received the first premium at the Maryland State Fair, 1852, both for hand and horse power. They are made of various sizes—but the size most highly approved of is our No. 1 Extra, at \$25.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING.

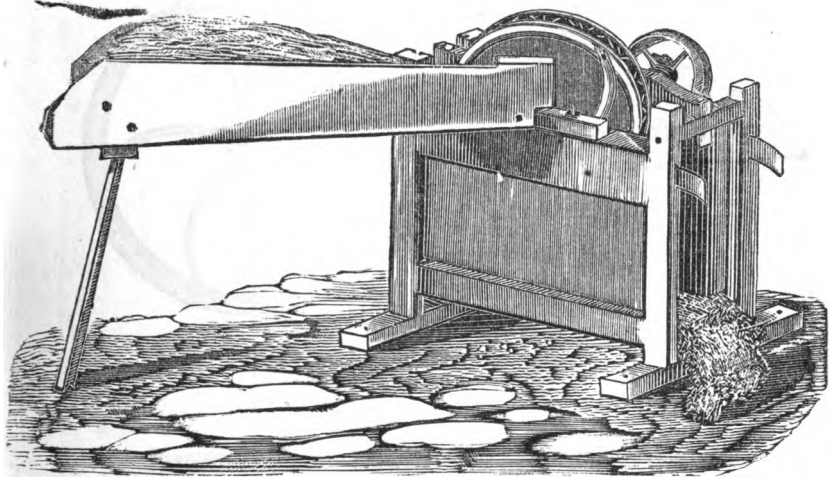
Oil with Sperm Oil worth \$1. 50 per gallon, or Lard Oil, once in 12 hours or oftener if necessary. When the Straw or other substance is wet, it should be pushed forward with the hand. Keep the oil holes plugged up when in use, to prevent dirt from getting in.

DIRECTIONS FOR SHARPENING.

Remove the feed board by drawing the wood screws in the bottom, then loosen the bolts that hold down the stationary blade on the casting; then press the stationary blade slightly against the revolving blades by means of set screws; then tighten the bolts, and put on the edges of the revolving blades oil and fine emery, and turn the cylinder backwards until they wear themselves sharp and easy. It will then cut by reversing the motion.

N. B.—If Corn Stalks are dry they should be wet and fermented before fed to cattle. If too wet, or green, cut and mix straw or other coarse fodder with them.

ROYER'S FODDER CUTTER AND GRINDER.



The above cuts represents Mr. Jacob Royer's Fodder Cutter and Grinder, of which the following letter gives a complete description of its operation :

New Windsor, Carroll County.

Jacob Royer—Dear Sir : I deem it of public importance, and due personally to yourself to state, that the Fodder Cutter I procured of you, (the patentee,) has given me the most satisfaction of any machine I have tried for the purpose. For speed and mechanical execution, when compared with Mr. Eastman's (of Baltimore,) largest machine, which as far as I am informed, is the most complete in its arrangement as a straw cutter, one of which I had in use for several years, yours as a Fodder Cutter, is still preferable, because it cuts faster, and in addition to that, the coarse parts are torn into shreds by passing between two cast iron plates with a rough surface in the form of teeth. Corn fodder after being thus cut up and rubbed by your machine, can be fed to more advantage than by any mode of preparation I have met with.

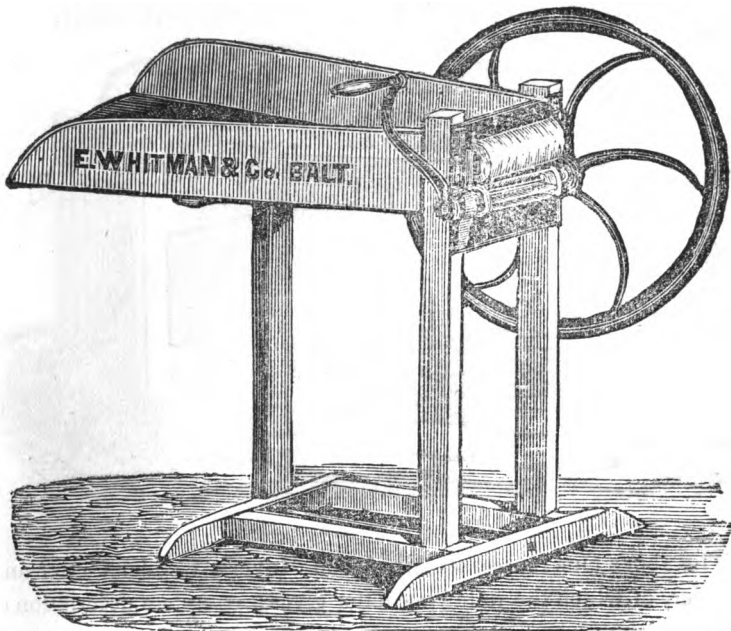
The additional value given to my fodder, by being cut by your machine, has enabled me to sell hay this winter, to the amount of \$300 more than I otherwise should. My horses, fat cattle, and milch cows are fed upon it to the exclusion of hay. I mix what meal I design for the stock, with the cut fodder, in quantities to do for 24 hours, which I make moderately wet with scalding water, "adding a little salt"—keeping this prepared one day in advance of using it—it will then be passing through the saccharine fermentation, when it is most palatable, and will impart the most nutriment. Yours, respectfully,

JAS. C. ATLEE.

N. B.—Steaming it would be preferable.

Price of the above machine, \$35.

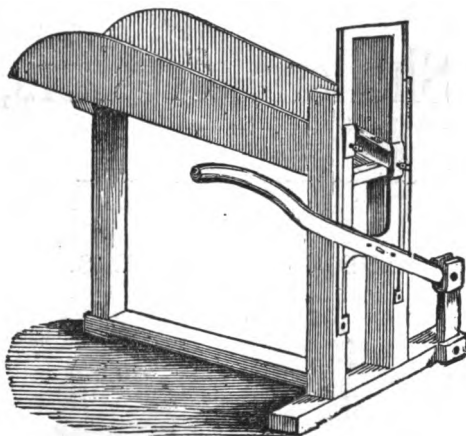
HAY, STRAW AND CORN STALK CUTTER.



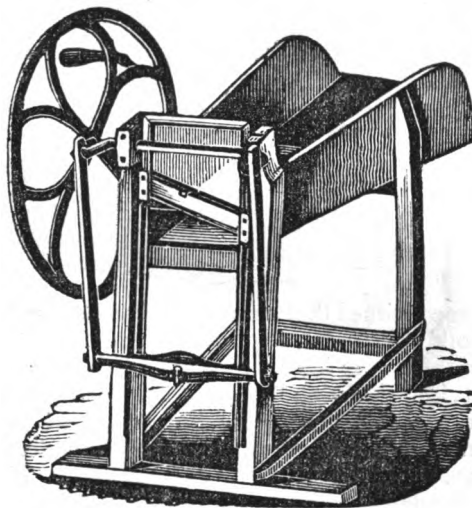
The above Hay and Straw Cutter is extensively used in all parts of the United States, and is too well known to need explanation—for the price, there is nothing better. We are now extensively engaged in the manufacture of them, and are selling the Yankee pattern at the regular Yankee price. We also are making the Baltimore pattern, which is generally preferred at the small advance in price, as they are very much more substantial and durable.

PRICES AS FOLLOWS:

No. of Cutter.	Length of Knives.	Length of Cut.	Yankee pattern.	Baltimore pattern.
00	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 inch.	\$6 00	\$6 50
0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3-4	7 00	7 50
1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1-2	8 00	8 50
2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1-4	9 00	9 50
3	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1-8	10 00	10 50
4	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	11 00	12 00
5	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3-4	12 00	13 00
6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1-8	14 00	15 00
7	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7-8	15 00	16 00
8	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3-4	16 00	17 50
9	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1-8	17 00	18 50
10	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7-8	18 00	19 50
11	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3-4	19 00	21 00
12	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1-8	20 00	22 00
13	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7-8	24 00	26 00

NEW IMPROVED HAND STRAW CUTTER.

With these the straw is moved up by hand, and the knife is used by hand-lever. Of course, one can cut the straw, &c., as long, or as short as he pleases. It is a very simple machine, and easily kept in order. Price from \$5 to \$7.

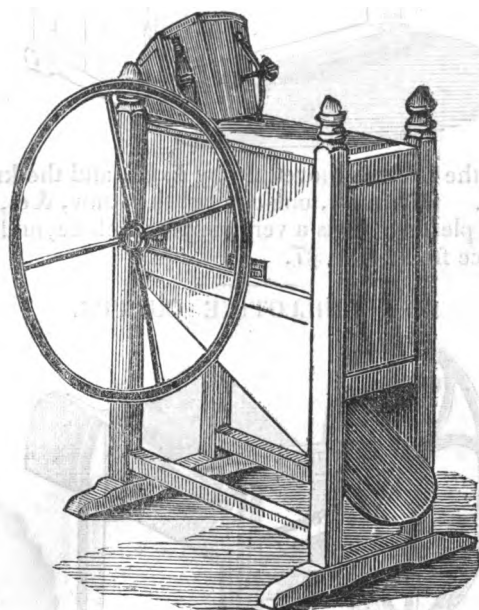
ROSS GUILLOTINE CUTTER.

SMITH'S CUTTER.

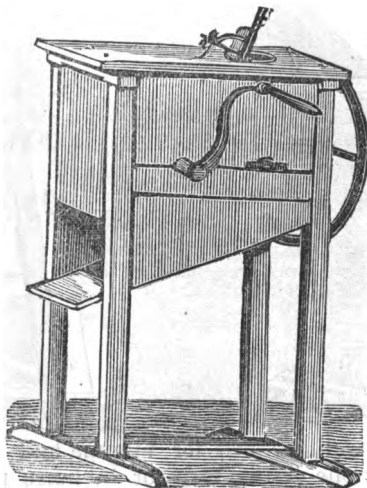
A very simple and durable machine. Price, \$10.

Corn Shellers, Crushers, &c.

HAND CORN SHELLERS.

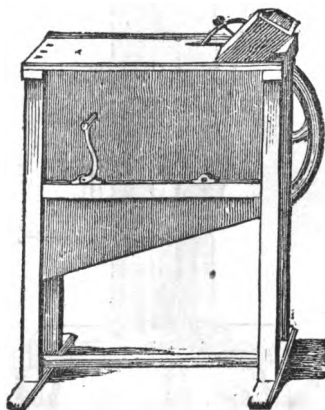


Having become satisfied that corn-shellers to be durable, run light and do their work effectually, require wrought iron shafts and balance wheels on them ; we have entirely abandoned the sale of those made with cast iron shafts and without balance wheels ; and have got up an entire new set of patterns, which we are now manufacturing, and can recommend them as greatly superior to any thing that has ever been made for a hand corn-sheller. The above cut represents the Double Sheller, which is made of two sizes, and retail at \$14 and 18.

IRON SPOUT SINGLE CORN SHELLER.

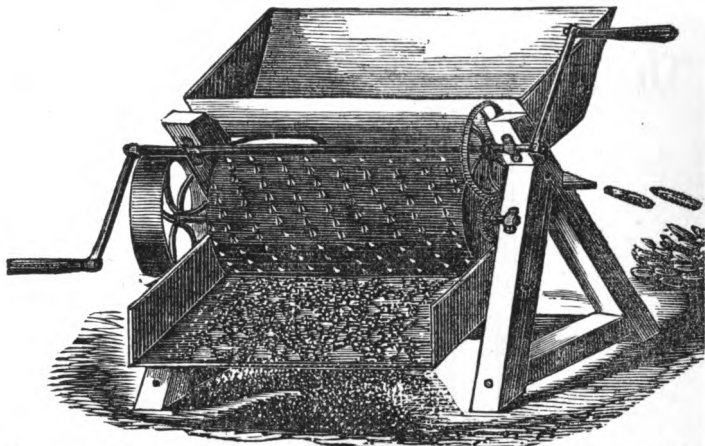
This sheller, like the double one, is made with wrought iron shafts and balance wheel, and has the iron spout. It is also made of two sizes, and is recommended as the most durable, most effectual and in every way the *best* hand corn sheller in use.

Retail price, \$8 and \$10.

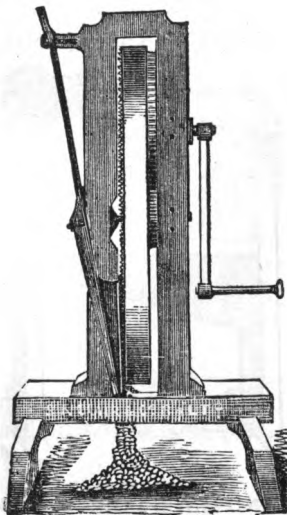
WOOD SPOUT CORN SHELLER.

BANTZ & ANDREW'S CORN & COB CRUSHER.

This Crusher has recently been introduced, and with very good success ; it is one of the most substantial Corn and Cob Crushers that has ever been manufactured, it is simple, strong, and durable ; and with sufficient power will crush 20 Bushels to the hour. It may be used by two horses on the Railway power, or with four horses on the sweep power, and will crush about ten bushels to the hour. Price \$50.

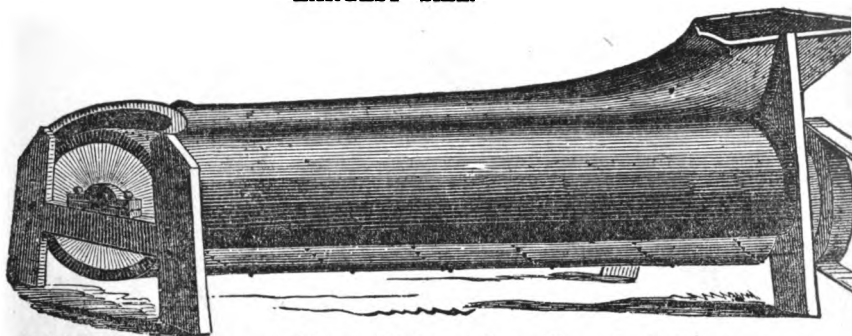
VIRGINIA CORN SHELLER.

This machine is well adapted for Virginia and Maryland Crops, may be worked by one or two men, or by horse power, and shell, by manual labor, about 400 bushels, and by horse power about 800 bushels per day. It separates the corn from the cob, both of which is left unbroken and in the best possible order. We consider it one of the best shellers in use. Price, \$30.

VERTICAL OR PLATE SHELLER.

This sheller is a hand power machine, and has been in successful use for a number of years. It is constructed so simple that the most careless hand can scarcely put them out of order. They can shell about 200 bushels per day. Price, \$16.

SMITH'S SPIRAL OR COLUMBIAD CORN SHELLER, LARGEST SIZE.



This is a cast iron machine, which works well, and shells about 1500 bushels of corn per day. Price, \$55.

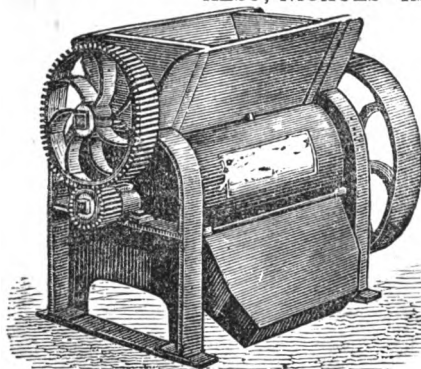
PETTIGREW'S NORTH CAROLINA SHELLER,

Is made on the Bark Mill principle ; they are used only by extensive planters, and are capable of shelling 3000 to 4000 bushels of corn per day. Price, \$80.

✂ The above two machines are driven exclusively by horse, steam or water power.

Beale & Hale's Patent Improved Corn & Cob Crusher.

ALSO, NICHOLS' IMPROVEMENT.

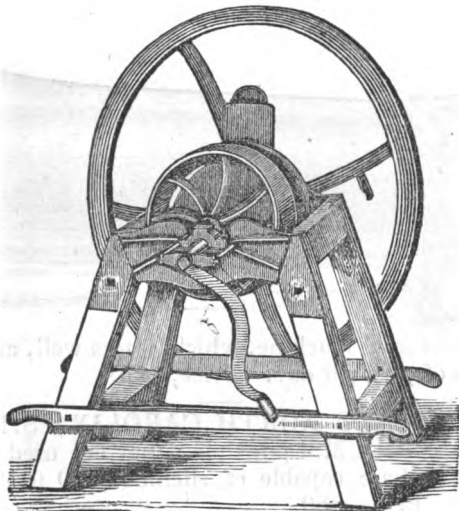


This invention is compact. Its height, when set up for use, is two feet eleven inches, which is much less than the common vertical machine. It grinds the cob and corn fine, not leaving the cobs coarser than the corn, as is the case with other machines, (especially if a little worn,) and it will work when the corn is damp, without clogging. Price, \$50.

E. WHITMAN & Co's PREMIUM IRON CORN SHELLER.

This Sheller is made entirely of Iron, and used only by Horse power. It will undoubtedly shell more Corn, with the same amount of power, than any other Sheller in use; it is simple, compact and durable, and we can highly recommend it to Farmers making large crops of Corn ; with four horses, 100 Bushels Corn can be shelled in the hour, and more, if it can be placed in the machine.

Price with Bevel gear,	\$40.00
Plain,	35.00

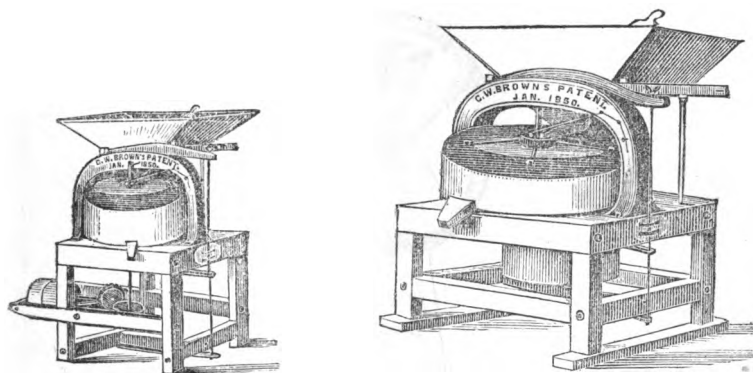
CORN AND COB CRUSHER.

The grinding plates of this machine are made of composition metal. After they are worn smooth, new plates may be substituted without difficulty; on the axle is attached a strong spiral knife, which cuts the cob in small pieces, preparatory to entering the plates. Corn and oats, or corn separate, may also be ground by this machine sufficiently fine for feeding. Price \$30.

PATENT CLOVER HULLER AND CLEANER.

This is a small, simple and durable machine, and is capable of hulling from five to ten bushels of seed per day, with one horse.— With two horses it will do much more. They are extensively used in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and are universally recommended as being a very efficient and economical machine. Price, \$35.

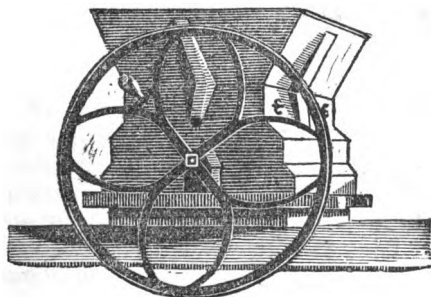
PLANTATION MILLS, BY HORSE POWER.



There has been a variety of mills introduced within the past few years for the above purpose, many of which have not fully answered the expectations of purchasers—this has been owing to the imperfections of the mills. We have sold a large number, all of which as far as we have any knowledge, have given universal satisfaction. We have various sizes, from 16 inches up to to any size desired, both of the French Burr and Cologne stone, and prices to correspond with size, &c.

Prices of Grist Mill with French Burr Stones—diameter.

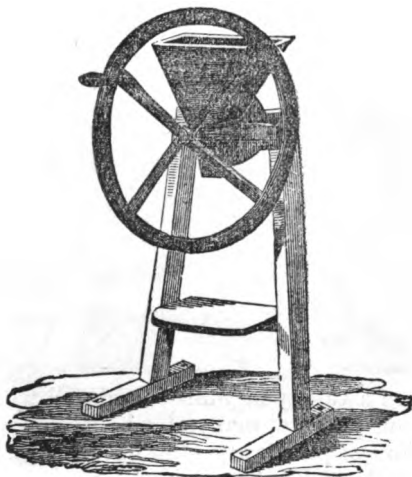
16 inch	without gear,	\$80 00
16 "	with "	87 50
20 "	without "	100 00
20 "	with "	115 00
24 "	without "	150 00
24 "	with "	165 00
30 "	without "	210 00
30 "	with "	235 00
36 "	without "	255 00
36 "	with "	275 00



SUGAR MILLS.

Although they are not strictly agricultural implements, yet it has become a custom to keep them in connection with agricultural tools; they are used by grocers and country traders in grinding and preparing sugars for use when taken from the original packages.

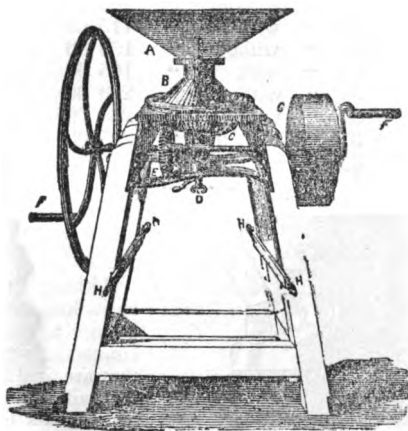
HAND MILLS.



This machine is used for grinding grain, coffee, and spices, as desired. It is usually operated by hand, though it can be constructed to run by other power. It grinds from one to two bushels per hour.

When the plates or grinding surface are worn out, they can be replaced. Price \$8.

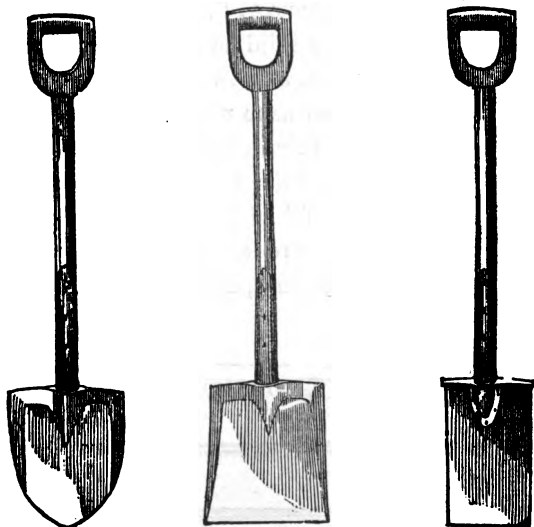
HAND MILL.



Price, \$25.

SPADES, SHOVELS, FORKS, &c.

SPADES AND SHOVELS.



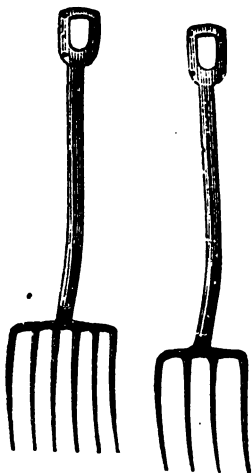
O. Ames' cast steel, and steel pointed shovels and spades of all sizes, with square and round points and long and short handles. Also a large variety of other kinds.

HAY AND MANURE FORKS.



No one implement has undergone so thorough an investigation and improvement as the Hay and Manure Fork. Since the first introduction or use of these articles, great improvement has been made in the form of them, and the quality of the steel from which they are made. They are so well tempered as to have that degree of elasticity that they discharge the manure with the greatest ease; they are in no way liable to clog or foul, and are very strong and durable.

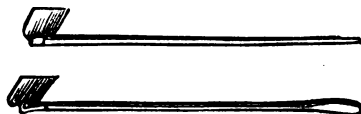
PARTRIDGE'S PREMIUM MANURE FORKS.



These are the most celebrated forks in use, and we believe the cheapest, whether used by the farmer himself, or by those employed; they have 4, 6, 8, or 10 tines, and are drawn from a solid bar of cast-steel, without a weld or lap, and so perfectly suiant and of such temper as to possess the most perfect elasticity. Price 50 cents a tine.

We have a variety of kinds from other makers of high reputation, and for which lower prices are asked, also a heavy strong kind for spading, digging vegetables, &c.

FIELD HOES.



Among the assortment is a great variety of hoes of all kinds, for field, garden, &c., &c., with and without handles.

PRONG OR POTATOE HOE.



This is a new article, and much approved; it is found to be one of the most useful though simple articles that are used on a farm. It was invented and used in the first instance for digging potatoes. It is a good garden hoe, being one of the best tools a gardener can use, in working between rows of vegetables, and digging around young trees.

FLORAL RAKE AND HOE.



Used principally by ladies for weeding and hoeing flower beds.
Price, - - - - 37½ cts.

LADIES GARDEN FORK.

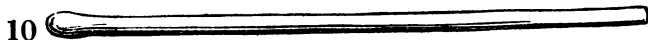
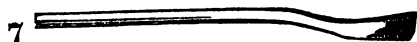
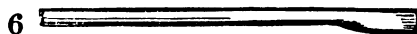
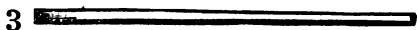
A light, strong, and useful tool in the garden among plants and flowers and in flower pots, etc.—made of steel and neatly finished.

DITCHING KNIVES AND SPADES.

These knives are calculated for cutting ditches, trimming low swamp land, and are found very useful for the purpose.

TRANSPLANTING TROWELS.

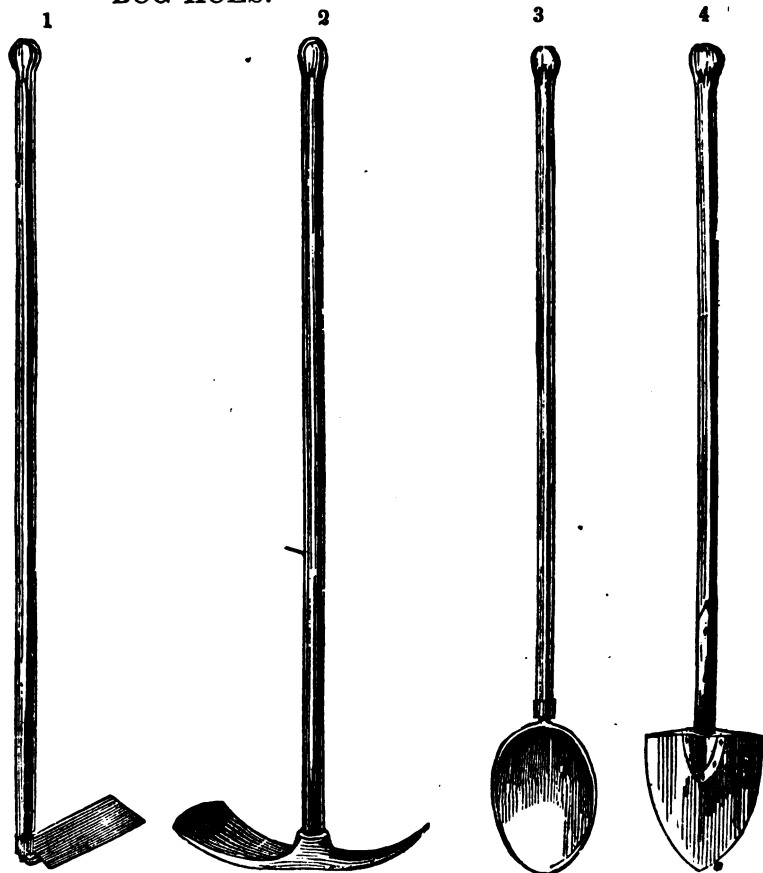
These are intended for preparing the ground to receive small plants, and for taking them up and removing them to the desired places, and transplanting them without disturbing their roots or checking their growth. Sizes from five to ten inches in length.—They are made of the best of cast steel, and may be ground as sharp as desired. Price 50 to 87½ cents.

H A N D L E S .

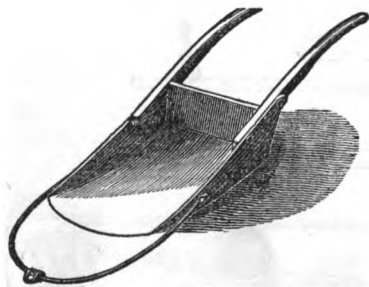
1. Hatchet.
2. Sledge-hammer.
3. Sledge-hammer.
4. Shovel and Fork.
5. Axe.
6. Broad-axe.
7. Adze.
8. Pick.
9. Hoe.
10. Bog-hoe.
11. Rake.
12. Hay-fork.

BOG HOES.

POST SPOONS.



No. 1, Bog Hoes, of various kinds, wide and narrow. 2. Bog Hoe & Pick attached.
3. Post Spoon for digging post holes. 4. Round pointed Shovel.

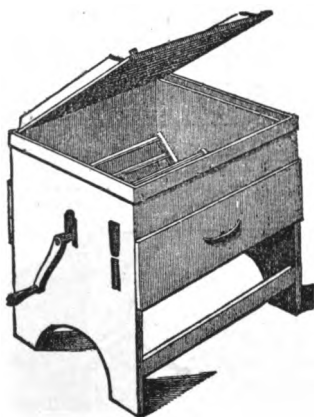


CAST IRON DIRT SCRAPERS, OR OX SHOVELS.

This is a kind which has not long been in use, but it is found to be far superior to any thing for the purpose of road making, leveling hills, filling hollows, digging wide deep ditches and cellars, and are found very convenient on farms. Price \$6 to 8

DAIRY UTENSILS.

THERMOMETER CHURN.



This Churn is so constructed that the cream or milk is readily brought to the desired temperature without mixing water or other substances, and the temperature certainly and definitely determined, which proves invaluable in the art of making butter.

One improvement consists in the construction of a double bottom, made in the form of a semi-circle, of two sheets of zinc, or other metal, placed one above the other, the cream to rest upon the uppermost; between the two sheets forming the bottom, is a space or chamber, into which may be introduced cold or warm water, as may be required to increase or diminish the temperature of the cream or milk. The water is easily applied by means of a common tin tunnel, through an aperture or hole in the side of the churn.

Another improvement is a Thermometer permanently placed in one end of the churn, entirely secure from breaking or accident, marked at 62 degrees, and which is always visible, so that the operator may know and determine with certainty when the cream or milk is brought to the proper temperature. If the cream or milk is too warm, the mercury in the Thermometer will rise above the mark of 62 degrees, and cold water should be applied in the chamber described; if too cold, the mercury will fall below the mark, when warm water must be used instead of cold. The cream or milk should be stirred or agitated, by turning the crank, while the water is being introduced, to give the cream or milk an equal temperature through-

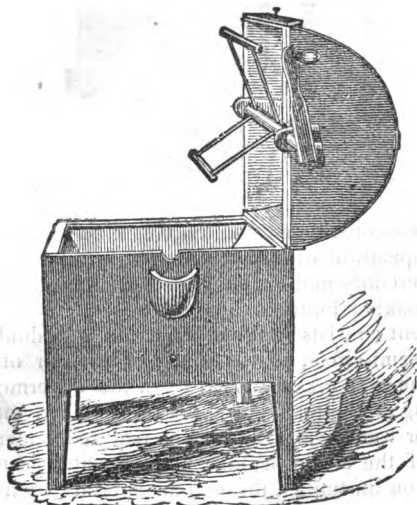
out. When the Thermometer indicates that the cream or milk is of the proper temperature, the water may be drawn out through the tube placed for the purpose, when the churning should be performed by giving the crank about 40 revolutions to the minute.

This Churn is simple in its construction—is light, portable, durable, very easily operated, and readily cleansed. By reversing the motion of the crank, it is liberated, when both that and the dasher or floats are drawn out.

PRICES OF THERMOMETER CHURNS.

No. 0, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons,	\$2 50
1, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	3 50
2, 6 "	4 00
3, 9 "	4 50
4, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	5 00
5, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	6 00
6, 28 "	12 00

GAULT'S CHURN.



This article by some is preferred to any other kind. The cut represents the top or upper half lifted up to receive the cream or discharge the butter.

GLASS MILK PANS

Furnished to order, with covers or without, from 6 to 12 quarts. These are a superior article, being more easily kept clean and sweet, and not subject to be affected by electric changes in the atmosphere. Those who sometimes lose from fifty to a hundred pans of milk, merely from the effects of a thunder storm, will appreciate this advantage.

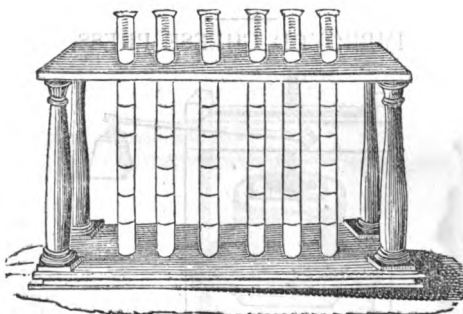
KENDALL'S CYLINDER CHURN.

Too much has not been said in favor of this simple and labor-saving churn. The sale of them for the last few years has been unprecedented by any other churn, and so general satisfaction have they given, that not one in a thousand has been returned, although all are warranted satisfactory. It is a simple cylinder, with a kind of large hopper upon the top, with a cover or lid to fit. It has an iron shaft, polished and closely fitted in metal boxes at each end, and on this shaft are suspended two floats or frames at right angles with each other, thus forming four floats, and by turning the shaft by means of the crank, the floats being confined to it, are turned at the same time, breaking the cream four times at each revolution of the shaft or crank. These floats are removed or taken out of the churn in a moment, by unscrewing and drawing out the crank first--thus making it very convenient to remove the butter after churning and cleaning the churn.

The churn may be filled more or less to suit those using it, but generally about two-thirds full is the best plan. In churning, care should be taken not to turn too fast, as it only delays the coming of the butter, and is harder for the person using it. In case this is filled more than half full, the milk should be drawn off at the bottom so as to bring the whole below the shaft before it is withdrawn to take out the butter. The prices are as follows :

No. 1,	for 1 to 2 cows,	-	-	-	\$2 50
2,	3 to 5 "	-	-	-	3 00
3,	5 to 8 "	-	-	-	3 75
4,	8 to 15 "	-	-	-	4 50
5,	15 to 25 "	-	-	-	5 50

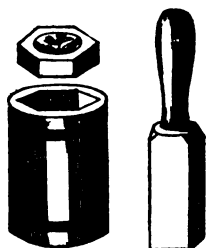
LACTOMETER.



This is the only proper instrument or gauge for testing the qualities of milk drawn from different cows correctly. It consists of several glass tubes placed in a frame or stand perpendicularly. The upper parts of these tubes are divided and sub-divided by marks cut in the glass, and all are

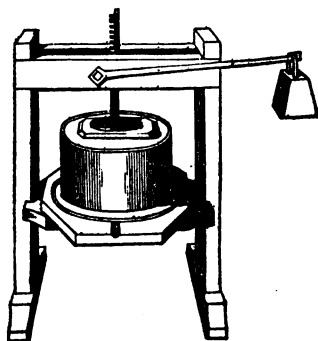
thus graduated exactly like the others. They are filled with milk from different cows, and to the same height, then after remaining a proper time the quantity of cream in each is distinctly seen at a glance through the glass, and the exact difference determined by the described marks. The milk can also be tested by its color and consistency, after the cream has arisen, by holding the whole up towards a strong light. No dairyman should be without this valuable instrument in selecting, purchasing and selling his dairy cows. Price with four to six tubes, \$3 a \$5.

IMPROVED BUTTER MOULD.



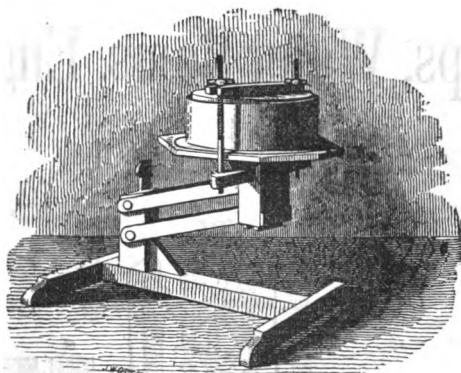
This is a very simple contrivance for forming butter into lumps made for market. The butter is pressed into the mould until it is completely filled, then, by turning it bottom upwards, and lifting the mould from the lump, keeping the pestle firm upon the movable bottom, you have a beautiful six-square pound, or two pound lump, (according to the size of the mould,) with a neat and pretty stamp upon its top. So exact are they made, that when perfectly filled, the lump will be found to weigh more uniformly its designed weight, than when put up and weighed in the ordinary way. No dairy should be without one or more of these useful articles. Price from 75 cents to \$1.50.

IMPROVED CHEESE PRESS.



The above cheese press is one of the most simple as well as powerful presses now in use. By applying the weight upon the end of the lever, the amount of pressure can be increased or diminished at pleasure, in the ratio of 1 to 24. They occupy but little space, are not liable to get out of order, can be managed by a child, and come at the very low price of \$3.

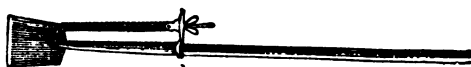
PATENT CHEESE PRESS.



This cut is a correct view of the press in actual use. It is constructed by means of double or compound levers which are so arranged that the weight of the cheese or curd is the power which presses itself, and as they are usually made, press in a ten or twelve fold ratio. This is found enough for the commencement of the process, but when more is required, it is added by simply placing on the platform an extra weight, as a brick weighing four pounds would give forty to forty-eight pounds of extra pressure. It is sufficiently strong to hold a cheese of 150 or 200 pounds weight. The press is loosened in an instant by a small lever, about four or five feet long, and a child can loosen it. By hooking down the lever, the press answers every purpose of a table to turn and trim the cheese upon. The whole weighs from thirty to fifty pounds complete, and occupies a space of about two feet square.

No one who has ever used this press, has returned them, or substituted any other kind in its stead, although before the public for the last five years, and many hundreds have been sold.

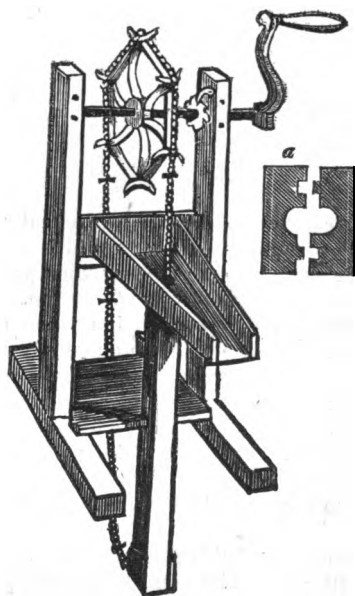
PRUNING SAW AND CHISEL.



The blade of the saw is about 12 inches long, attached to the blade of the chisel at one end, and to the socket of the chisel handle at the other end. The chisel is 3 inches wide by 4 inches long, made thin, and of the best cast-steel. A wooden handle of convenient length is inserted in the socket.

ANTS.—A small quantity of green sage, placed in the closet, will cause red ants to disappear.

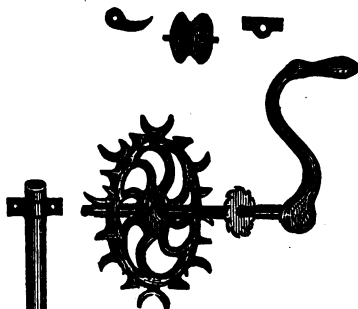
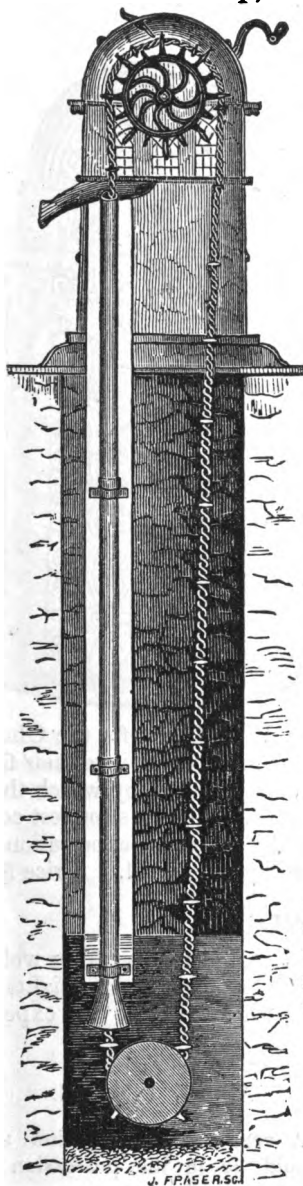
Pumps, Water Rams, Engines, &c.



The Chain Pump has the preference over the Iron Pumps and all others of like capacity, the arrangement being more simple, and the article sold at less price ; also, the important advantage of drawing water fresh and pure from the bottom of the well, and the impossibility of its becoming frozen during the winter.

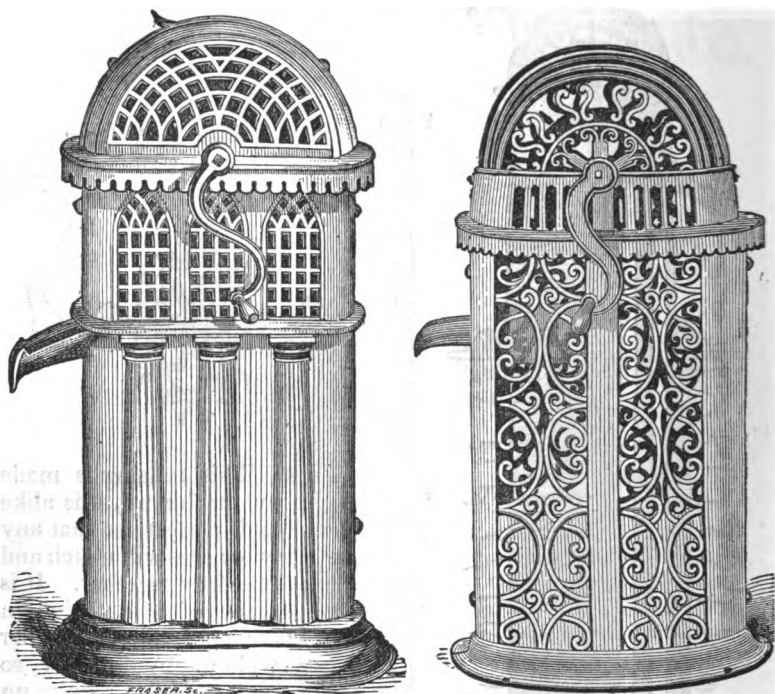
The demand having increased to such an extent that we have fitted up machinery for the manufacture of the Tubeing and other parts of the Chain pump, on an extensive scale, and can now supply the various parts and sizes to the farmer or dealer on the most favorable terms. We have the chain from one to three inches in size, and tubeing and fixtures to match ; all fitted up in the most substantial manner. The usual price of the Pump is 50 cents per foot, to which is added the price of fixtures, which varies from \$1 to \$8.

Chain Pump, with the New Zinc Tubeing.



C This tubeing is made by machinery, it is alike and perfect, so that any two pieces will match and fit tightly together. It is made of heavy zinc in sections, and put together without any difficulty, so perfectly as to require no solder at the joints ; and being fastened to a narrow plank or board is easily fixed in its position in the well, in the manner represented in the cut, at the right hand side of the preceding page. This cut exhibits a section of a Well and Curb placed over it, showing the Complete adjustment of the whole.

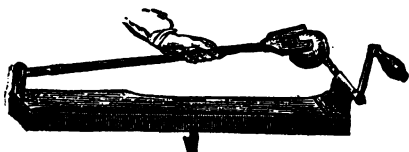
CAST IRON WELL CURBS.



The above cuts represent a New Iron Well Curb, for the Chain pump; and from the large and extended sale of them since their first introduction, and the *common and decided approval* by which they have been met, we present them to the trade with the strongest conviction that they will find them to meet the taste and expectation of all who are pleased with neatness and utility combined. Price \$8.

WELL WHEELS.

This is a cast-iron pulley wheel or block, to raise water from wells, and is admirably adapted for raising and lowering light weights about stores and store-houses, as it works with much ease and expedition.

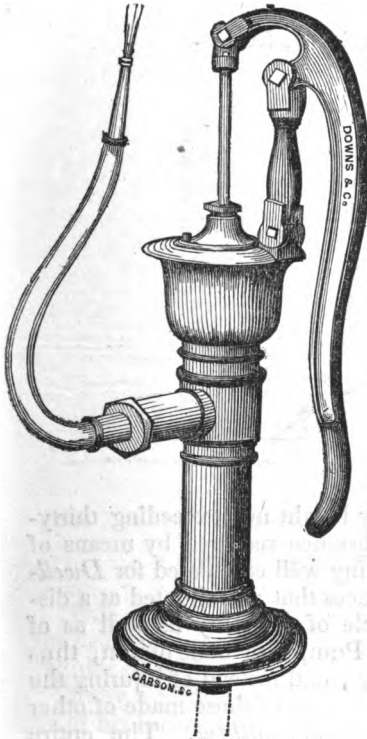


APPLE PEARER.

A very simple machine that should be in the possession of every house-keeper.

Price, - 50 cts. to \$1.

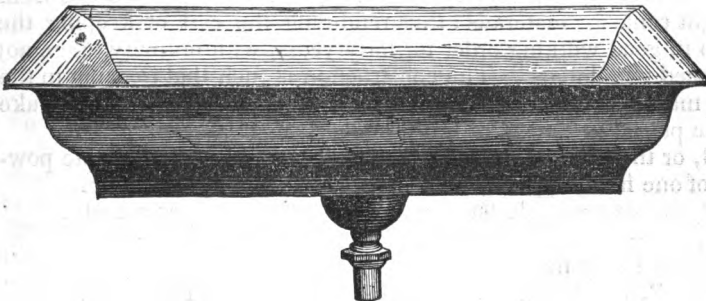
FORCE PUMPS.



This Pump is designed for all the purposes of a force pump. As a Fire or Garden engine, and for washing windows, carriages, side-walks, &c., it will be found very useful and efficient. It has a large air chamber in the top which gives them a decided advantage over all others in market.

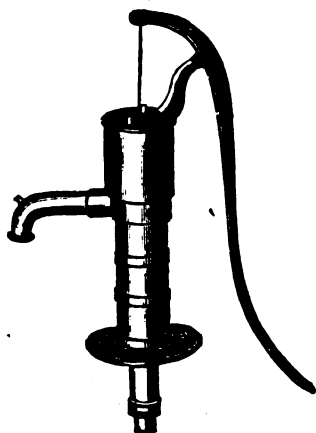
This Force Pump is an unique and very desirable construction for raising and forcing water from deep wells. The stock or upper portion rests upon a platform covering the Well, and the cylinder or lower portion being bolted fast to a plank down the Well, within 20 or 25 feet of the water, is connected with the upper part by a pipe. This pipe and the rod attaching the lever to the lower part can be lengthened to meet the requirements of a Well of any depth.

CAST IRON SINK.



W. & B. Douglass' Patent Revolving Stand Premium Pump.

FOR WELLS, CISTERNS, &c.



These pumps will raise water any height not exceeding thirty-three feet, and bring the same any distance required by means of Pipes of Lead or some other metal, being well calculated for *Dwellings, Factories, Stables*, and other places that are situated at a distance from each other; it is an article of economy as well as of great convenience and utility. These Pumps are made of iron, thus rendering them of very great durability; and instead of injuring the water which stands in them, (as in the case of those made of other materials,) it renders it more *salubrious* and *healthful*. The entire construction of these pumps is of the most simple kind, it being such that any person, though not a mechanic, may renew the packings when necessary, in a very few minutes, and at an expense of but six or eight cents for materials: thus rendering the cost of keeping the pump in good working order for forty years, with ordinary usage not to exceed two dollars. The construction is such that freezing in the same may be avoided. By means of the revolving stand, the brake can be placed in a right or left position as may be required.

No. 3, or the size suitable for $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch pipe, with the moderate power of one hand applied, will discharge 15 gall. per minute.

No. 2, the size suitable for 1 inch pipe, 12 gallons per minute.

" 1, " $\frac{3}{4}$ " 8 " "

They are very neat and compact.

No. 3, weighs but about 32 lbs.

" 2, do " " 26 lbs.

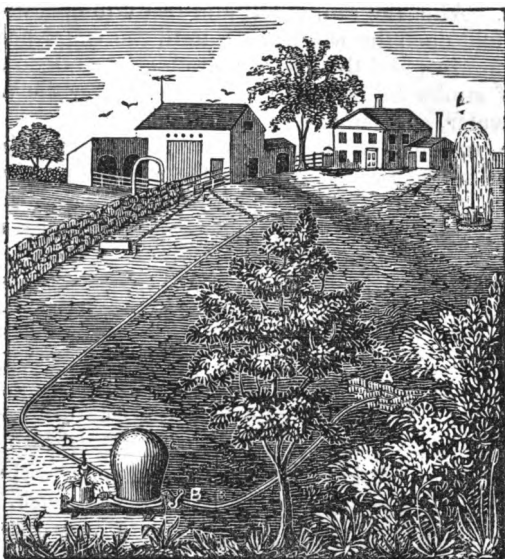
" 1, do " " 21 lbs.

Price, \$6.

\$5.

\$4.

IMPROVED HYDRAULIC RAM.



This machine is simple, and when once properly set, it will act for years without a penny's worth of repairs, and be as constant and regular in its duty as is the law of nature upon which it acts.

Many a farmer has a good spring or stream of water in the vicinity of his buildings, which would be to him invaluable if it could be brought to the house and barn ; but being at a distance, and below the level of his buildings, it cannot be done by the ordinary means of conveying water ; to such the ram becomes one of the most useful contrivances that ingenuity and science has ever furnished.— Faithfully performing its work, unattended and unnoticed, with constant and regular pulsations as of life, it presents one of most beautiful and interesting achievements that the mind has ever obtained over matter.

A fall of not less than 18 inches at the spring, and a quantity of water not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon per minute are necessary to operate the ram—but the greater the fall and the quantity of water furnished, the greater will be the quantity of water elevated by the ram ; and there is no limit to the height to which it may be raised, except the strength of the pipes used.

DIRECTIONS FOR SETTING THE RAM.

Place the ram in a pit two or three feet deep, and secure it to some

platform. Lay the pipes the same depth, or so as to be out of the way of frost. After the ram is set, and ready to operate, let on the water, and hold open the waste valve until the water has acquired a strong, full current, and then set it vibrating up and down. Adjust the length of stroke by means of the screws over the valve, to the quantity of water, so as not to exhaust the head.

N. B. Be particular to make a very strong awl hole in the top of the drive pipe close to where it enters the ram, to supply the chamber with air; occasionally take out the thumb screw at the bottom of the chamber, to let it discharge sediment should any accumulate.

DIMENSIONS OF PIPES.

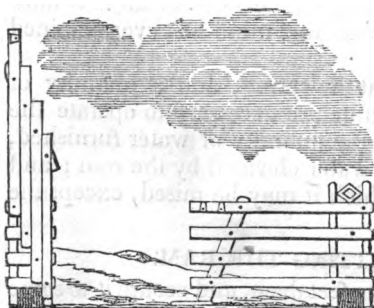
Size of Ram.	Length of Pipes.		Calibre of do		Weight of Pipes.	
	Drive.	Discharge.	Drive.	Disch.	Drive.	Discharge.
No. 1.	30 to 50 ft.	to where w'd	1 inch	inch	3 lbs. pr yard	12 lbs pr rod
No. 2.	do do	do do	1½ do	do	10 do do	12 do do
No. 3.	do do	do do	2 do	do	20 do do	25 do do
No. 3 ex	do do	do do	2½ do	do	33 do do	7 do yard

The greater the elevation to overcome, compared with the head or fall, the longer the drive pipe should be, and vice versa. The drive pipe should invariably be made straight, or a very gentle curve if necessary.

Connect the pipe with the ram by passing it through the iron coupling, and forming a flange on the end of the pipe, and then screwing the coupling together, with the leather collar between.—Put a coarse strainer over the upper end of the drive pipe, to keep out sticks, &c.

Prices of Rams.

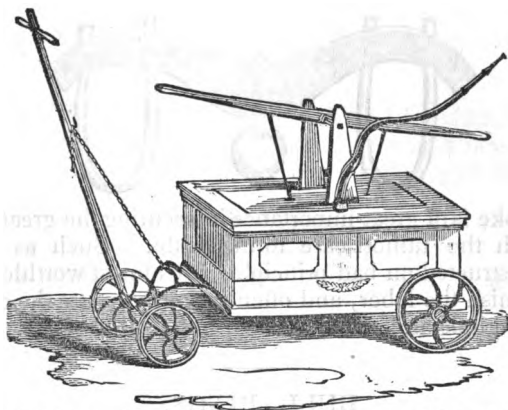
No.—1.	-	-	-	\$15.
" 2.	-	-	-	\$20.
" 3.	-	-	-	\$25.
" 3. ex.	-	-	-	\$30.



GATE.

This may be used in places where a swing gate could not; is found to be very useful and convenient.

GARDEN ENGINE.



The box of this engine will hold 40 gallons; with cast iron wheels, and handles so that one person can move it; $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch double acting pump, and will throw water 70 feet horizontally and 40 feet high, with one person to work it. They are well calculated for watering gardens, washing windows, destroying worms on trees or shrubbery, protecting buildings, &c. Sulphur put in water and thrown on plants, will destroy the worms on them. This engine would prove very useful to horticulturists, and may be made serviceable in a drought, for watering gardens, nurseries, &c. Price, \$25 to \$35.

DRAIN TILE.

TUBULAR TILE



HORSE SHOE TILE.

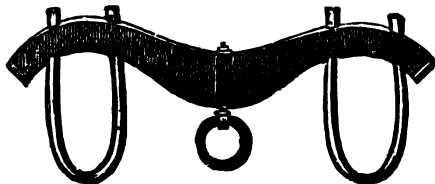


SOLE TILE.



For laying drains and underground ditches, these are very serviceable and economical. Their length is 14 inches for each kind and diameter. The diameter of the tubular tile (two sizes) two and a half and three inches. Diameter of the horse-shoe tile (four sizes) three and a half, four & a half, five and a half, and seven inches. Diameter of the sole tile, (three sizes) three and a half, four and a half, and five and a half inches. Prices, \$14 to \$40 per thousand.

OX YOKES.



A good yoke is of great importance in securing the greatest amount of labor, with the utmost ease to the cattle. Such as are poorly made or constructed on bad principles, are almost worthless, as they greatly diminish the labor, and often seriously injure the oxen. We have several kinds and sizes. Price, from \$4.50 to \$6.

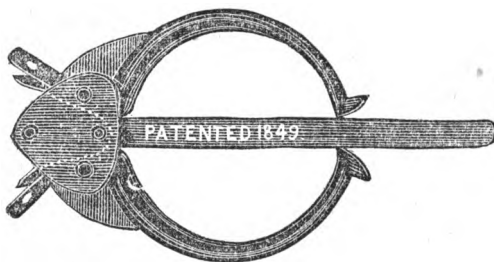
BULL RINGS.



Every bull should be rung after attaining the age of one year. It is easily done by punching the cartilage between the nostrils, and then inserting the ring and screwing it together. With a ring in his nose the most fractious animal is easily managed.

Price 75 cents to \$1 each.

BOW PINS.



The combined advantages of this simple article are being fully appreciated where they have been tried, as the largely increased demand fully assures us. And we commend to farmers, generally, to prove by experiment the advantages of an article universally approved.

OX-BALLS.

These are of brass or composition. They are screwed on the ends of the horns, and thus prevent cattle from injuring each other by hooking. They are also very ornamental.

CURRY-COMBS AND CATTLE CARDS.

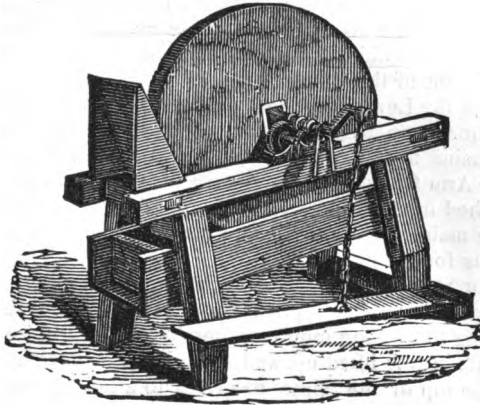
Patent and common currycombs, and cards with brass teeth. No stock farm should ever be without a good supply of these articles, and constant use should be made of them.



CAST IRON HORSE POSTS.

This is a very neat and ornamental post, designed to be set in front of dwellings, &c., to fasten horses to. Being made of cast iron they are very durable, and add much to the appearance of country residences. Price from \$4.50 to \$6.

GRINDSTONE.

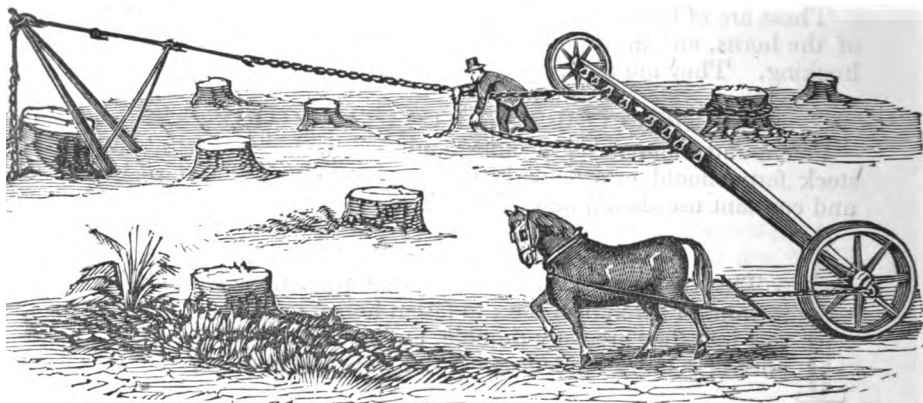


This cut represents a stone full hung for grinding. It has a crank for a foot treadle, and is on antifriction rollers. This method lessens very much the friction, and is more durable than when the shaft is allowed to run on the wood of the frame, besides it is much more economical, one man being always able to sharpen any farm tool alone. A good assortment of cranks, shafts, rollers and sett plates constantly on hand; also a choice lot of the most approved stones for farming purposes at prices varying according to size and quality. Price, from \$8 to \$15.

OHIO GRINDSTONE.

A supply of these celebrated stones, with sharp grit, is kept constantly on hand, together with the Nova Scotia "blue sheet" stones, which will be sold singly or by the ton; also, the improved Cranks, Handles, and Rollers, which will be sold separately to those who prefer to fit them up for themselves.

PATENT STUMP MACHINE.



A brief description of the foregoing Plate. The Lever by which the power is obtained, is supported at the ends on wheels. On the back of the Lever, in a mortice which extends through it, plays the Anchor Loop, through which passes the Anchor Chain, by which the Machine is made fast to a stump or other object, for use. The Anchor Loop forms the turning point, or fulcrum of the Lever.

On the front of the Lever are eight iron links, or purchases, four on each side of the Anchor Loop, by which the power obtained by the Lever is applied to the Chains and Rods, which connect it with the Object, to be removed. The Arm Chains, which at each turn of the Lever (one end of them being hitched into the links on its front side,) are hitched farther and farther upon the main or take-up chain, by which the object to be removed is forced from its former position.

The Crotch or Shears, useful in removing large stumps, &c., as it not only adds vastly to the power applied by the Lever, but changes its position from a sliding to a lifting motion, whereby the stump, instead of being dragged out of its bed, is lifted up, and its hold on the soil at once broken.

As soon as the top of the Shears has risen to a height parallel with the poles they fall out, and are laid out of the way.

Where Shears are not used, in moving stumps, the Chain should in all cases be hitched on the opposite side from where the Lever is placed, and carried over the top of the stump, as thereby a rolling motion is given, and the power more effective.

The power of the lever is so generally understood that no explanation of it is here required, farther then to say that with a lever 30 feet long, the fulcrum or Anchor Loop 25 feet from the hitching point, and the first purchases one foot from the fulcrum, the power of the team applied to the end of the lever is increased 25 fold.

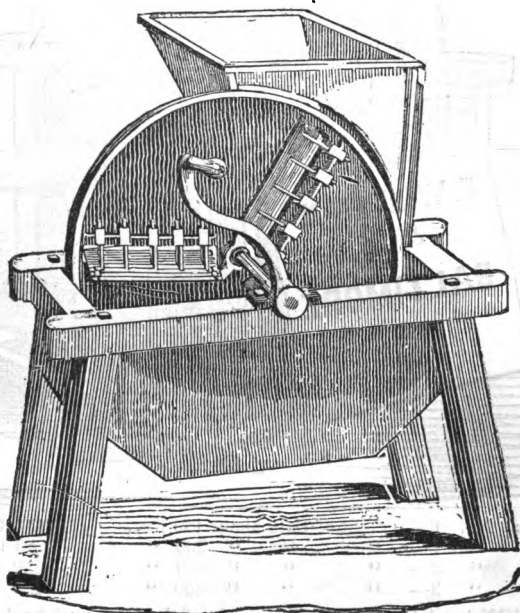
By hitching the Arm Chains farther from the Anchor loop the *velocity* is increased and the *power* diminished in the same proportion.

The Shears should be placed near to the stump to get the greatest power, and they exert the greatest when, rising, they reach exactly the perpendicular position. A large portion of all work may be done without their aid.

A Strong horse will answer most purposes, though oxen are preferable. One man can work this machine slowly, but it requires two or three to work it rapidly. A little patience and practice will enable almost any one to work it in a short time.

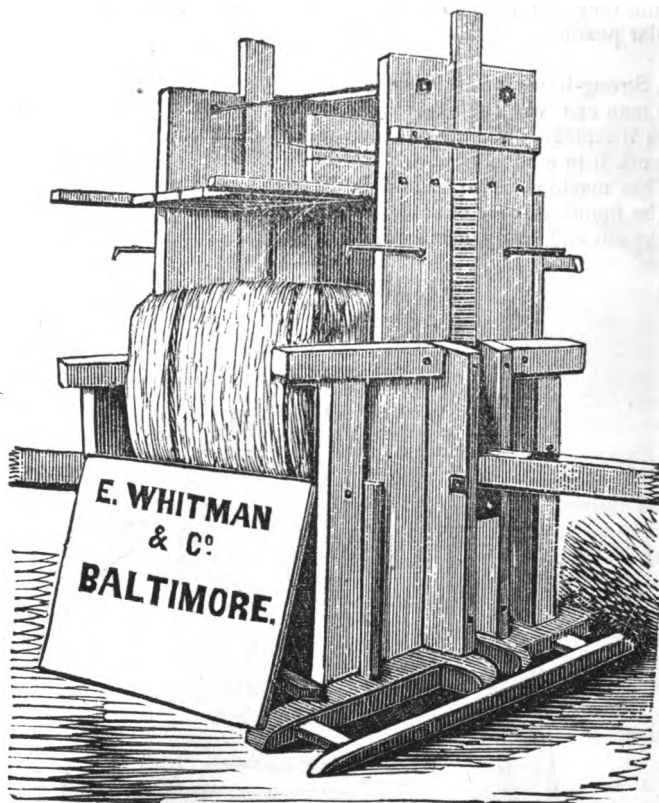
This machine is unlimited in its power and will raise any stump that can be found, if made of sufficient strength; it is very simple as may be seen by the cut and easily managed. Price from \$100 to \$300.

VEGETABLE CUTTER.



This is a front view of the best machine for this purpose manufactured in the country, and at a much less price than those of the same quality made in England. It is constructed with a heavy iron face plate wheel, with three large apertures through it; this wheel revolves on a shaft, by means of the crank or other power, and in front of a hopper into which the vegetables are thrown. There is one long wide knife at each aperture, which serves to cut the roots into large slices; there are also on the front side of the wheel five smaller knives placed at right angles with each large knife; these serve to cut the slices into strips at the same operation. One bushel can be cut per minute with this machine, and every strip not to exceed an inch and a quarter in width, and any desired thickness, according to the set given the three large knives. Price, \$16.

E. WHITMAN & CO'S IMPROVED PREMIUM HAY PRESS.



PRICES :	No.	0—	Weight of Bale about 150 lbs.,	\$75 00
	"	1—	" " 200 "	85 00
	"	2—	" " 250 "	100 00
	"	3—	" " 300 "	125 00

DIRECTIONS: 1st—Drop down one side of the Box, push back the sliding top, and unhook the top rods, after which lay in the staves at the bottom of the Press.

2d—Pitch in the Hay or Straw, having a man in the box to pack it well down in the Corners with his feet. After the lower part of the box is full, raise up the side again, and continue to pass in the hay and straw, over the top, until the box is full.

3d—Then lay the staves on the top of the hay, move the sliding top to its place, and hook the top rods again, then work the levers regularly until the rack is run out to the end.

4th—Drop down both sides of the press, and pass the wire, rope or hoops around the bale and make them fast, then back down the rack a few notches and the bale may be readily thrown out, after which remove all the ketches from the rack, and lower the bottom board down by the rope. 3 hands can press from three to five tons per day. In putting the press together, please observe the marks.

PREMIUMS.

The Maryland State Agricultural Society

AWARDED

E. WHITMAN & CO.

\$20, the Highest Prize in 1850, for their HAY PRESSES,
and \$20, the Highest Prize, again in 1851.

**THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGRICULTURAL
SOCIETY**

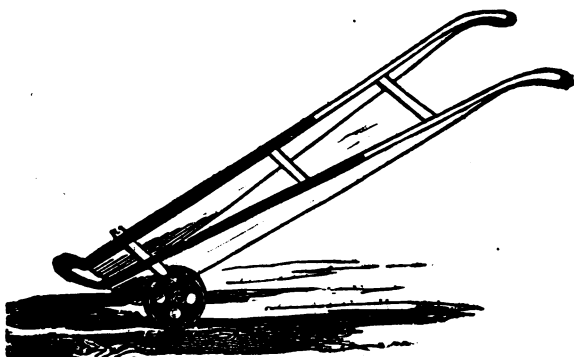
Also Awarded them \$20, the Highest Prize, for their
HAY PRESSES, in 1851. And again at the

GREAT TRIAL AT HAYFIELD, IN SEPTEMBER, 1852,

THE MARYLAND STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

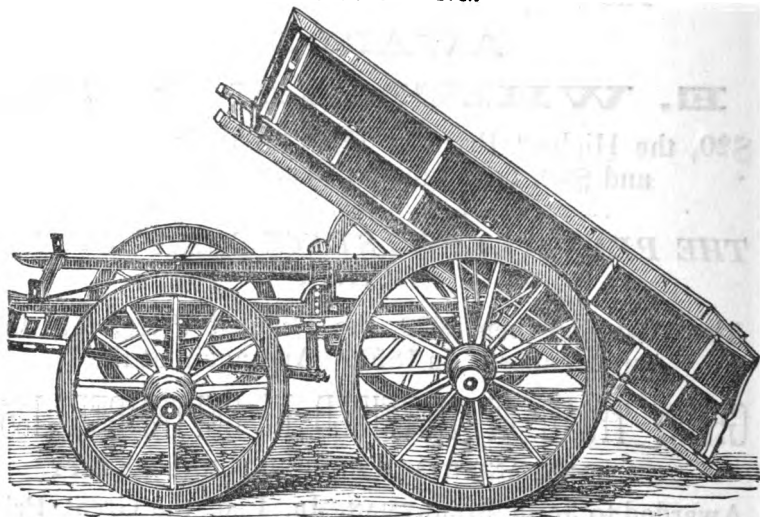
Awarded to JOHN MERRYMAN, JR. Esq. the Great Prize
of \$50 for one of E. Whitman & Co's manufacture
of Hay Presses.

STORE, DEPOT, OR WHARF TRUCK.



We make several sizes of these Hand-trucks. Prices, from \$4 to
\$8.

Castor's Patent Improved Farm Wagon, FOR DUMPING.



This valuable improvement combines all the properties of a Burden Wagon, with the facility of Dumping its Load with much more ease than that of a Cart. It is simple in its construction, and not liable to get out of repair. It may be applied to Burden Cars, for Railroads, or to Burden Wagons for any purpose required, at a small additional cost.

CERTIFICATES:

This is to Certify, That I have had one of Mr. Castor's Patent Dumping Wagons in use for the past nine months, for hauling Bricks, Stone and other heavy material. I have no hesitation in recommending it to the public for usefulness and economy. My team can haul (and Carter Dump) with as much ease 6,500 lbs. on the wagon as 5,000 lbs. on an ordinary Team Cart, making a saving to me in each week's work of from five to six dollars.

W. W. SMEDLEY.

Whitehall, Philadelphia Co., Pa., 10th mo. 1st, 1852.

This is to Certify, That I have purchased one of Mr. Thomas Castor's Patent Dumping Wagons, and have had it in use for over two months, and find it to exceed my expectations in the ease and economy of its use. I have used it for hauling Coal, Lumber, Wood, Stone, Lime and various other heavy materials, and find great advantage in using it, from the facility with which a load can be discharged; I therefore cheerfully recommend it to the public.

MINOR ROGERS.

Frankford, Philadelphia Co., Pa., October 15th, 1852.

MACGREGOR'S PATENT CAULDRON FURNACE, OR AGRICULTURAL BOILER.

These Furnaces have been in use for the last six years, and from the universal satisfaction they have given, they can be recommended with certainty as being far superior to any other article for a like purpose, ever before offered to the public.

The Cauldron Furnace is so constructed that the boiling is done with less than half the fuel required by any other article, to perform the same amount of work; it boils equally as quick in front as back; the heat is entirely under the control of the operator.

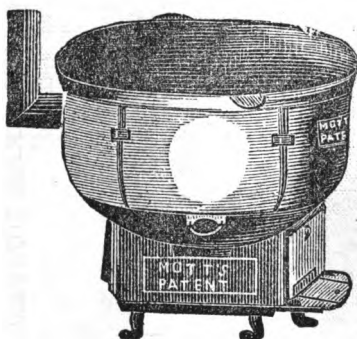
For all manufacturing purposes, and for Farmers' use where an equal and governable heat is required, this article is unequalled, and especially for the boiling of Oil and the rendering of Tallow, Lard and such like articles, they being fitted for wood or coal; and for boiling food for stock and scalding hogs, they are invaluable.

They can be placed out of doors or under a shed without the least danger from fire.

The following is a list of the sizes and prices for wood and coal :

15	gallon	Macgregor's	Cauldron,	for	wood,	\$12.37	for	coal,	\$14.50
22	"	"	"	"	"	16.80	"	"	20.00
23	"	"	"	"	"	22.40	"	"	25.75
60	"	"	"	"	"	33.60	"	"	37.00
70	"	"	"	"	"	42.50	"	"	49.00
120	"	"	"	"	"	61.50	"	"	69.00

MOTT'S AGRICULTURAL FURNACE.



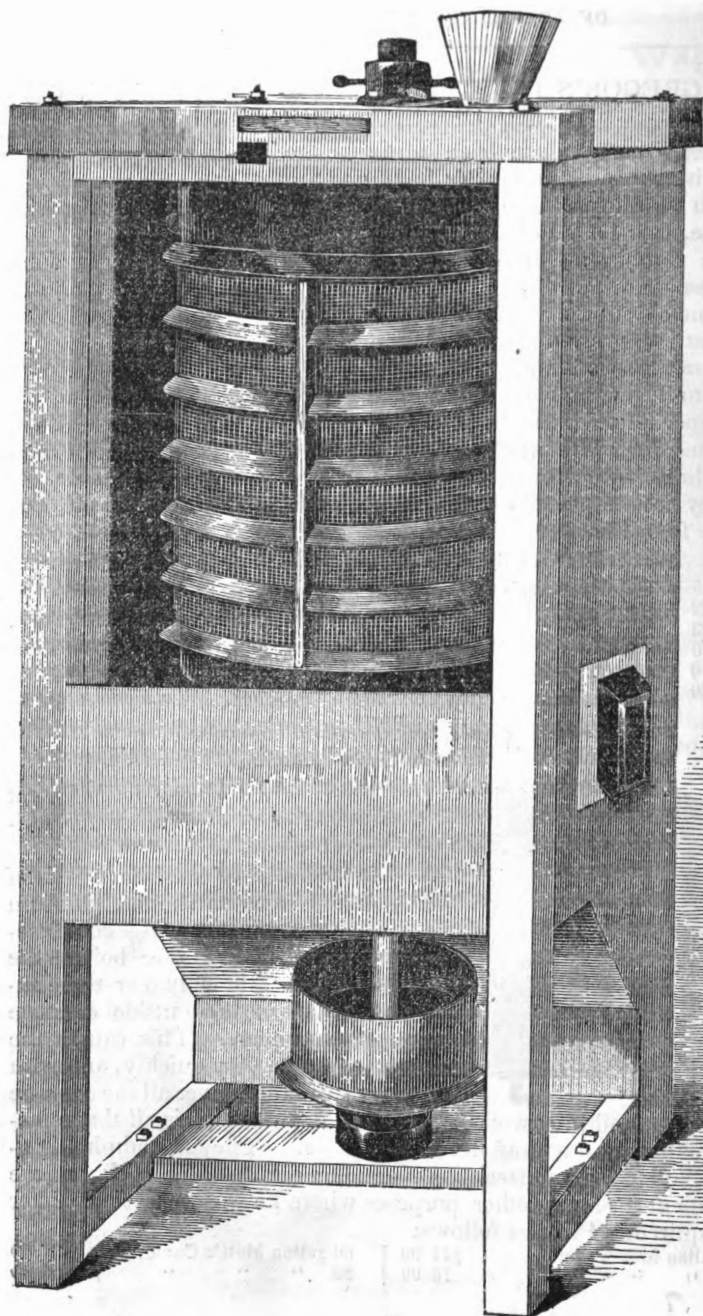
This cut represents Mott's Patent improved portable furnace for agricultural purposes.

It is formed of cast iron, and is of itself both stove and boiler. Its form is such that the fire passes completely round the kettle or boiler, the space being some two or three inches between the outside or stove and the boiler. This causes the water to boil very quickly, and with very little fuel, saves all the expense

of masonry and brickwork, as a funnel or stove pipe is all that is necessary to give it a draft for all purposes. They are admirably adapted to boiling and steaming vegetables and food for stock, and are convenient for many other purposes where large quantities of water are required. Price as follows:

15	gallon	Mott's	Cauldron,	\$11 00	60	gallon	Mott's	Cauldron,	\$27 00
30	"	"	"	16 00	80	"	"	"	35 00

J. JOHNSTON'S PATENT IRON CONCAVE BRAN-DUSTER.



J. JOHNSTON'S PATENT IRON CONCAVE BRAN DUSTER.

(See Figure on the opposite page.)

We have no personal knowledge of this machine, but have heard them highly spoken of, and the following is Mr. Johnston's description of the same :—

This machine is used in Flour Mills, to separate the flour from the Bran, which remains in the bran after bolting.

This Duster has now been four years in use, and is now in use in many of the best mills in the United States, and no machine has ever been got up for any purpose, which has more triumphantly succeeded in giving universal satisfaction ; and it is now every day more and more extensively going into use, and is the most profitable machine to mill-owners, of all the improvements in milling, which has been invented in the last fifty years.

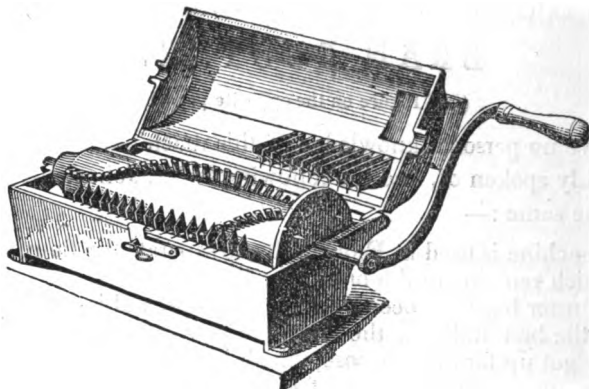
This Duster is warranted to make at least *one pound* of standard flour to each bushel ground, over what can possibly be made by any mill, with any quantity of Bolting-cloth alone, and very often it will add to the yield of flour, two and a half pounds to the bushel, and is a very great help to the capacity of bolting in any mill, as by the use of the Duster, bolting can be done as well in warm or wet weather, or when the grain is tough, as it can be done in the most favorable weather. It will be observed that at the rate of saving above warranted, that a mill making 100 barrels of flour per day, would save two and a half barrels of flour, which, at only four dollars per barrel, would be a gain of \$10 per day, and even more, if more was ground. This machine is now made of four sizes, cleaning the offal of from 40 to 400 barrels per 24 hours, according to size, and costs from \$150 to \$300.

For this Bran-Duster apply to E. Whitman & Co. of Baltimore, Md., from whom it can be obtained for all the Southern States, except Baltimore city and county, and who will furnish any further satisfaction by circulars containing certificates of many of those using the Duster, directions for setting up and using it, &c.

SMUT MACHINE.

We think this article must be considered perfect in its operation, for amongst the large number we have sold to millers, we have never yet heard one word of complaint. They are now in use in nearly every State in the Union. Price of the usual size, \$75.

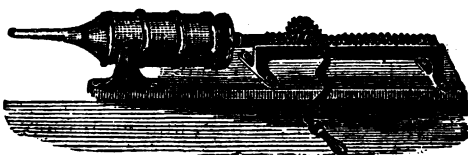
IMPROVED MEAT CUTTER.



This machine is made entirely of iron, and is very durable, and operates perfect in cutting meat, at the rate of two and a half pounds per minute, as well as it can be cut with a chopping knife. It does not grind the meat as others do, but cuts it clean and leaves no strings with it. Price from \$10 to \$12.

We have other Meat Cutters on the same principle, being made partly of wood, which we sell at \$5 to \$7.

SAUSAGE FILLER.



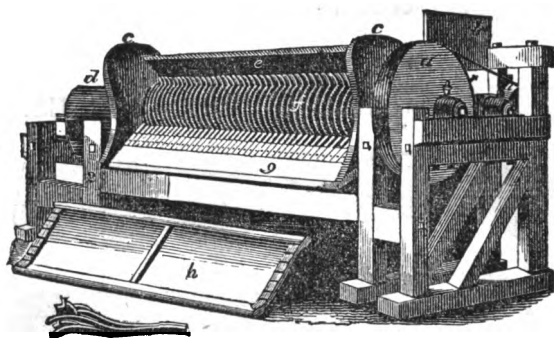
This machine, which is intended for filling sausages, is one of the most convenient and expeditious things for the purpose that can be conceived of. One man will do more in preparing sausages with this machine, than ten men can in the old manner of working them. Price \$3.50 to \$5.50.

PATENT ADJUSTABLE SCREW WRENCHES.



By the arrangement, combination and proportion of the parts as well as the stock used in their manufacture, they are acknowledged to be the most convenient, efficient, and strongest now made—and having been long in use and fully proved, are most favorably known among the manufacturers, mechanics and dealers. They are found almost indispensable to a farmer, when he has once used them. Probably few, if any tool or instrument, comes into play as often as the wrench, and as they answer equally well for all sized nuts, and are now offered at far below former prices, they are placed within the reach of every person wishing them. Price \$1.50 to \$3.00.

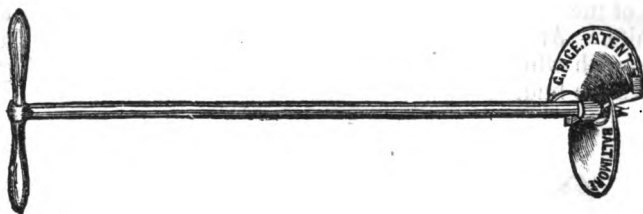
COTTON GIN.



A 10 inch saw cylinder should run	about	180	revolutions	per	minute.
A 12 inch	"	"	160	"	"
A 13 inch	"	"	150	"	"

Great care should be taken to fix the mote-board in a proper position to separate the motes from the clean cotton, as well as to adjust the seed-board, so that the seeds will be discharged as fast as ginned, and it is essential that the speed of the brush should be very rapid, and that all the axes should be kept oiled and prevented from heating. Prices \$3.70 per saw.

AUGER FOR BORING POST HOLES.



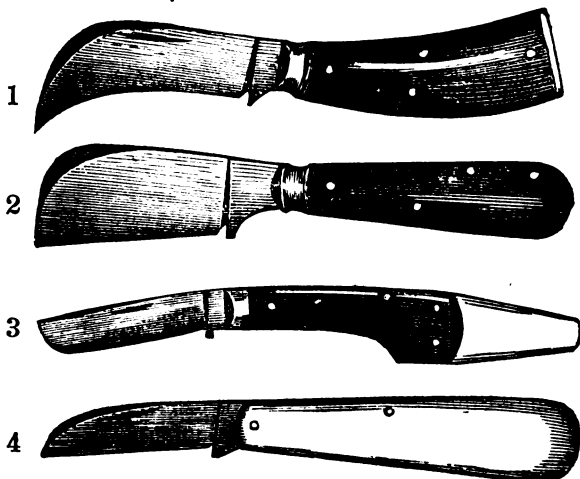
This labor saving machine will do three times as much work as is performed in the old way. Price for 10 inch Auger, \$5—12 inch do. \$6.

The shaft may be extended, so as to excavate drains or dig wells.

The Post Auger needs no directions—any person can see how to use it.

Horticultural Tools, &c.

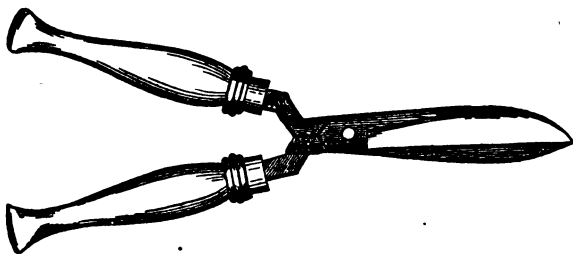
PRUNING AND BUDDING KNIVES.



Nos. 1, 2 and 4 are good and convenient form for pruning young trees, and are made strong and heavy for that purpose.

No. 3 represents the most approved form for budding. The edge of the blade is rounded at the point, and will shut up as a pocket knife. At the other end is fixed permanently a thin flat ivory lifter, with which the bark is loosened and raised, after being cut to receive the bud.

GARDEN SHEARS.

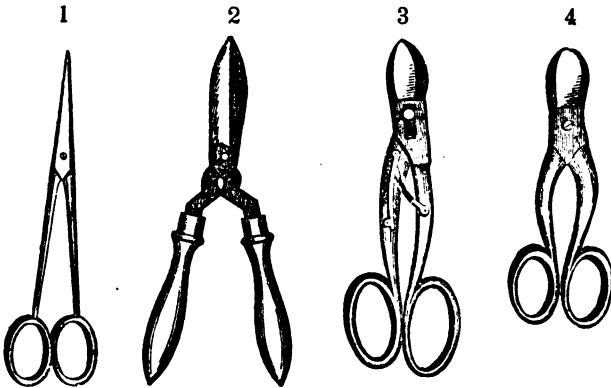


Of these shears there are a great variety of patterns and sizes.

PRUNING SAW.



This saw is most commonly used, and is of various sizes, with fine teeth, it is usually from fourteen to eighteen inches long.



1—Scissors, for thinning out grapes.
2—Ladies' Garden Shears.

3—Bow Slide Pruner.
4—Pruning Scissors.

BUSH OR BRAMBLE HOOK.



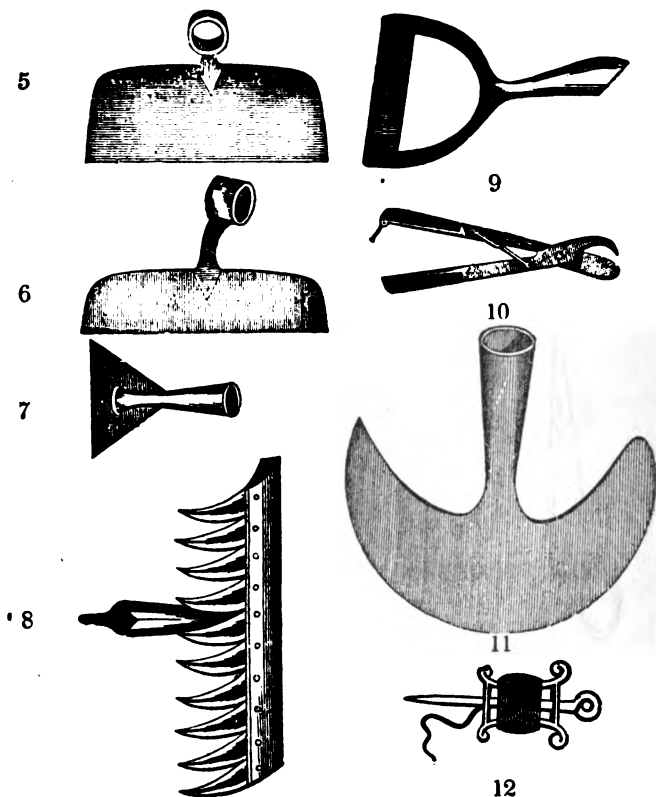
A strong and useful implement for cutting brush, wood, brairs, and "clearing."
Price, \$1.25.

PATENT FOLDING LADDER.

These are made to fold up compactly, and present the appearance of light poles when closed. They can be carried with great convenience in the hand. They are made of various lengths, from six to twenty feet. Price, 25 cents per foot.

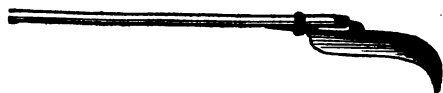
CRANBERRY RAKE.

An excellent article for gathering cranberries, and saves the labor of many persons. After raking, the berries are laid in the sun until the chaff is dry, and winnowed as grain.



5. Square Garden Hoe, various sizes.
 6. Long necked Garden Hoe, "
 7. Cast steel Triangle Hoe, "
 8. Lawn Rake.

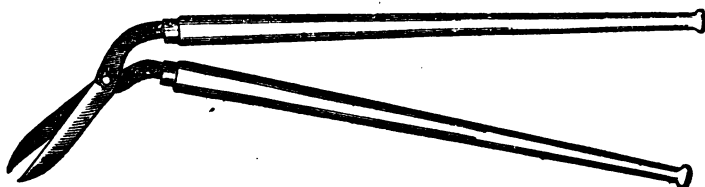
9. Dutch or Scuffle Hoe, various sizes.
 10. Hand or Pruning Shears.
 11. Grass plot Edging iron or Knife.
 12. Garden Reel and Line.

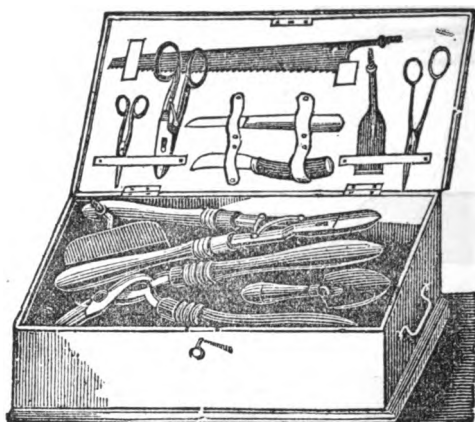


BRUSH & BRAMBLE HOOK.

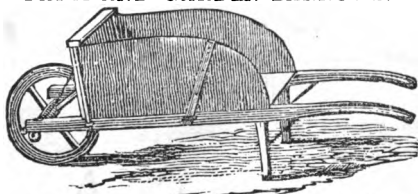
These are of various form, but this is the most approved and in most extensive use. They are a very useful article.

BORDER OR GRASS SHEARS.

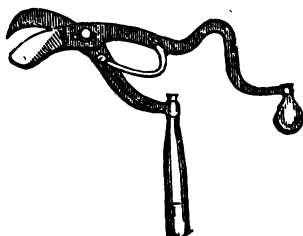
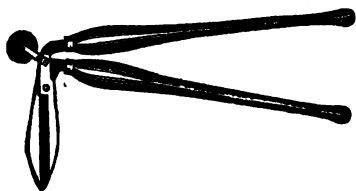


HORTICULTURAL TOOL CHEST.


This is a chest for the purpose of keeping and transporting safely an assortment of the various tools, etc., used in the culture of trees, flowers, shrubs, etc. Among the assortment are the following, viz : Small garden rake, fitted to handle; Tree scraper, do; Garden hoe, do.; Pruning saw, do.; Caterpillar brush, do; Weeding trowels; Transplanting do; Garden fork for weeding; Grafting hammer; Grafting and budding knives and chisels; Vine scissors; Pruning scissors; Flower scissors; Flower scissors; Grass and border-shears; Garden Syringe; Garden reels and lines; Tapes, measures, and various other articles. All can be compactly stowed in the chest, which is 20 inches long, 10 inches wide, and 8 inches deep. Price, \$20.

FARM AND GARDEN BARROWS.

CANAL BARROWS.


Of these we have several kinds and sizes, which are adapted to farm, garden and canal purposes. Prices from \$3.50 to 5.50.



CAST IRON REVOLVING CHAIRS,

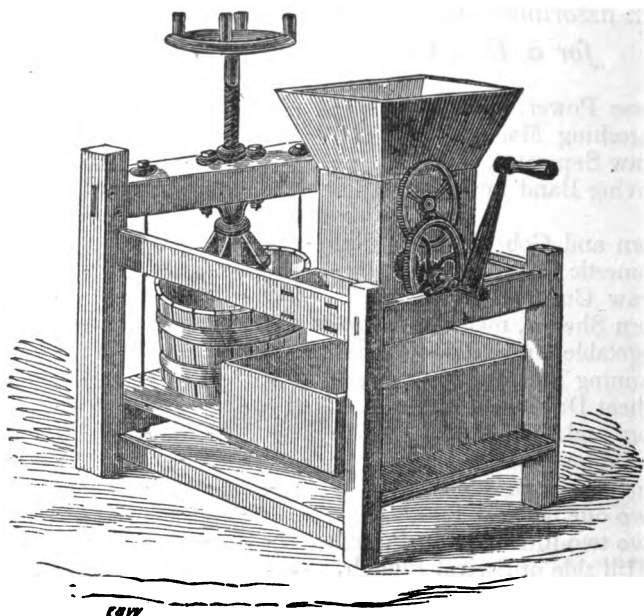
For halls, porches, &c. ; also for green houses, gardens, and public grounds ; the seat of the chair is made to accommodate the anatomical form of the user, and is as easy as a cushion.

GARDEN VASE.

ESTIMATE

*Of an assortment of Agricultural Machinery, Ploughs, &c.
for a First-Class Maryland Farm—viz :*

Horse Power, - - - - -	\$100 00
Threshing Machine, - - - - -	50 00
Straw Separator, - - - - -	18 00
Driving Band and Wrench, - - - - -	12 00
	<hr/>
	\$180 00
Corn and Cob Crusher, - - - - -	50 00
Domestic Grist Mill, - - - - -	125 00
Straw Cutter, - - - - -	25 00
Corn Sheller, made for horse or manual power, - - - - -	30 00
Vegetable Cutter, - - - - -	15 00
Fanning Mill, - - - - -	30 00
Wheat Drilling Machine, - - - - -	90 00
Corn and Seed Drill, - - - - -	20 00
One three-horse Plough, - - - - -	12 00
One two horse do - - - - -	7 50
Two one-horse do - - - - -	10 00
Two two-furrow Gang Ploughs, - - - - -	11 00
1 Hill side or Swivel Plough, - - - - -	8 00
1 Sub-soil Plough, - - - - -	8 00
1 Expanded Cultivator, - - - - -	6 00
2 Harrows, assorted, - - - - -	17 00
3 Grain Cradles, complete, - - - - -	13 00
2 Sets Swingle Trees, - - - - -	8 00
1 Horse Scoop, - - - - -	6 00
1 Field Roller, - - - - -	50 00
1 Bramble, Scythe, Hook and Hay Knife, - - - - -	3 50
Apple Pearer and Sausage Cutter, - - - - -	11 00
Garden and Field Tools, assorted, - - - - -	30 00
1 Reaping & Mowing Machine, best arranged with extras	150 00
1 Boiler and Cauldron, - - - - -	25 00
1 Hay and Grain Rake, - - - - -	9 00
1 Hay Press, - - - - -	100 00
1 Ox Yoke, - - - - -	5 50
1 Chain Pump, say for a 20 feet well, - - - - -	13 50
Trace and Ox Chains, Bull Rings, Cattle Halters, &c.	20 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,089 00

HICKOK'S PATENT IMPROVED CIDER MILL.

In the present arrangement of this highly approved and valuable Mill, the labor is divided by arranging a cutting cylinder to break the apples, and then deliver them to the lower cylinders to be reduced to pumice. By this arrangement the work is performed faster and with much less labor.

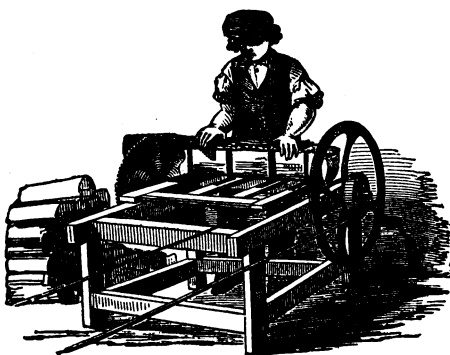
The Press is arranged with a much larger screw than formerly, and by a very ingenious device the use of the bag is dispensed with and the tub made to open at will to deliver the pomice, while at the same time the cider is left clear, and the work can be done with much less labor than by the old method. The cylinders are covered with heavy sheet zinc, both on their peripheries and ends; the wood in them is arranged so as not to swell, and the whole work on the Mill and Press made in the very best manner and arranged with especial view to their durability and service.

The machine is made to run by horse, steam or hand power, and when the apples are ground a small boy of 14 years of age can press the pomice with all ease.

The price of the Mill is \$40.

Mechanical Machinery, &c.

PATENT CIRCULAR SAW MILL.



This mill is made strong, with large and long shaft and heavy fly wheel, and may be used with the single or double horse power. For single power, a 20 inch saw is used ; for a double power, a 24 inch saw ; and with the one horse power and two men, from 10 to 15 cords of hard wood may be cut twice in two per day, or as much soft wood as they can handle. The same mill by changing saws, can be used for slitting boards and planks for fencing, &c.

Price, in complete running order, \$45.

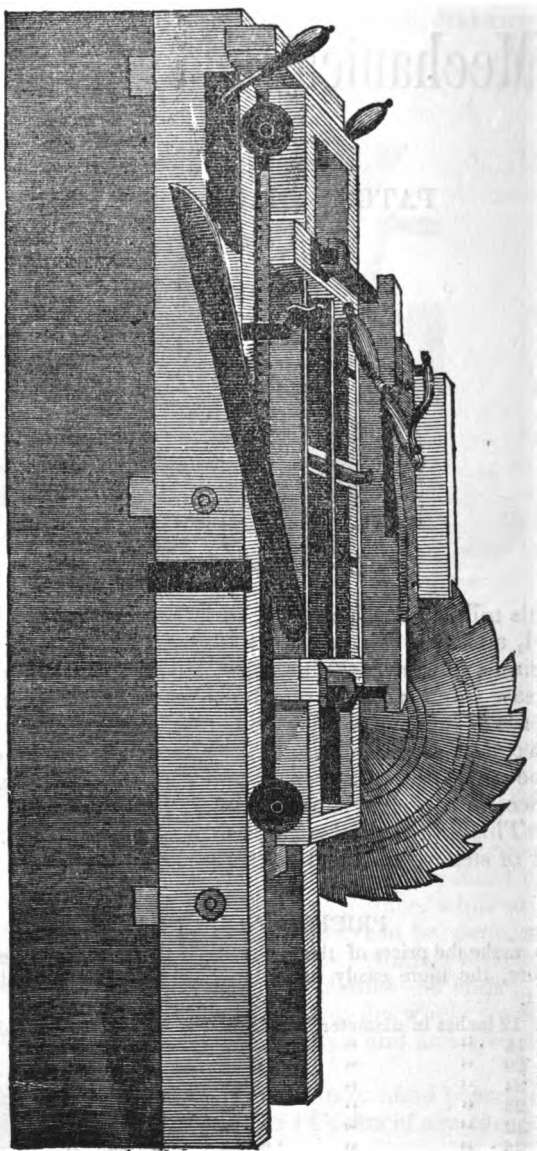
⚙ This mill may also be used by the Sweep Horse-power, or by water or steam, if desired, with the same success.

PRICES OF CIRCULAR SAWS.

To make the prices of the different sized saws the more conspicuous, and therefore, the more easily understood, we have arranged the following list of prices :

A saw 12 inches in diameter is,	\$2 85	A Saw 42 inches in diameter is,	40 00
" 16 "	4 50	" 44 "	48 00
" 20 "	6 40	" 46 "	57 00
" 24 "	8 60	" 48 "	67 00
" 28 "	12 00	" 50 "	79 00
" 32 "	16 50	" 54 "	96 00
" 36 "	23 00	" 56 "	115 00
" 38 "	27 00	" 58 "	140 00
" 40 "	33 00	" 60 "	200 00

JOHNSON'S PATENT SHINGLE MACHINE.



By this Improvement one-eighth more Shingles can be sawed in the same time than by any machine in use on the old plan.

 Orders received for CLAPBOARD MACHINES; and
HOWD'S PATENT WATER WHEEL.

ALDEN'S FAN BLOWER.

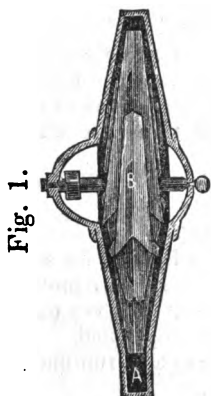


Fig. 1.

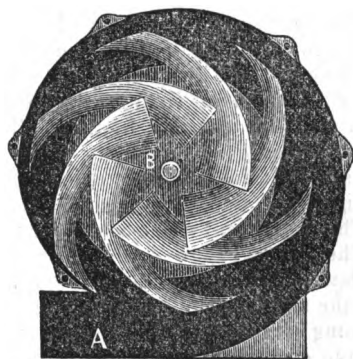


Fig. 2.

We have one of these Fans in operation in our Works, and can recommend them as being, in our opinion, far superior to any Fan in use.

PRICES DELIVERED IN BALTIMORE:

14 inch Blower,	\$33	30 inch Blower,	\$120
18 " "	66	36 " "	150
24 " "	100	48 " "	260

THE RESULT OF AN EXPERIMENT

For Testing the Relative Value of the DIMPFEL AND ALDEN Patent FAN BLOWERS, for Foundry purposes.

THE PASCAL IRON WORKS, of Philadelphia, were using a Dimpfel's Patent, 36 inch Fan Blower, when they were induced to try MANOAH ALDEN's Patent, of the same size, which was introduced and put into operation in place of the Dimpfel Fan, in October, 1850. It has answered their purpose so well that they still continue to use it to the present time.

In May and June, 1852, at the request of Mr. Dimpfel's Agent, a trial was made at the above Works, with a Fan furnished by him and put up under his superintendence, for the purpose of testing the respective powers of the Dimpfel and Alden Patent Blowers for melting Iron.

The following is a description of the Dimpfel Patent Fan Blower, taken from Overman, on the Manufacture of Iron, page 409:

"The wings of this Fan are encased in a separate box, a wheel is thus formed which rotates in the outer box. The wings are thus connected and form a closed wheel, in which the air is whirled round and thrown out at the periphery. The inner case, which revolves with the wings, is to be fitted as closely as possible to the outer case at the centre, for no packing

can in this case be applied, and there is a liability of losing blast, if the two circles do not fit well. This Fan is decidedly better than the common Fan, and is becoming a favorite of the public."

The peculiarity of the Alden Patent Fan Blower, consists in a diaphragm or centre plate, (B) to which are attached curved vanes set at angle to the diaphragm. The Fan is enclosed in a cast iron case, and revolves upon a cast steel spindle or shaft fitted into conical gun metal boxes, so as to run with the least possible friction. The diaphragm and vanes are all of wrought iron.

Fig. 1. is a longitudinal vertical section of the Alden Patent Fan Blower.

Fig. 2. is a transverse vertical section of the same.

The experiment was made under the following circumstances:—

The Dimpfel Blower was run in the place of the Alden Blower, for seven days, commencing May 26th and ending June 2d; it was then removed and the same Alden Blower again replaced and the result of seven days running commencing June 3d and ending June 10th, carefully noted.

Both of the Blowers were of the same size, (36 inches) and run under the same circumstances, viz :

Driven by a 40 horse Steam Engine, geared as follows: 8 feet pulley in 23 inch pulley, and 4 feet pulley into 23 inch pulley, and 35 inch pulley in 8 inch pulley.

The pulley on the Dimpfel Fan was 3-8 of an inch less in diameter than on the Alden.

The following table shows the result of the trial :

DAYS.	No. of Revolutions of Engine per Minute.		Number of Hours Running.		Number of Pounds of Iron Melted.	
	DIMPFEL	ALDEN.	DIMPFEL.	ALDEN.	DIMPFEL.	ALDEN.
1st	48	48	3,	1, 40	10,000	11,000
2d	49	48	2, 53	1, 40	10,400	11,000
3d	50	48	2, 40	1, 45	10,200	11,200
4th	50	48	2, 35	1, 55	12,200	11,600
5th	50	48	2, 40	1, 20	10,500	11,000
6th	50	48	2, 30	1, 50	10,500	11,500
7th	51	46½	2, 20	2, 05	9,500	11,600
	348	334½	18, 38	12, 15	73,300	78,900

At 50 revolutions of the engine, the pressure in the water gauge (Dimpfel) was 13 inches, at 46½ revolutions (Alden) was 16 inches.

The average number of revolutions of engine per hour, for each day, Dimpfel, 2982. Alden, 2868.

The average number of hours, necessary to run the Fans each day, Dimpfel, 2 hours 38 minutes. Alden, 1 hour 45 minutes.

The average number of pounds of iron melted each hour, was Dimpfel, 3935 lbs. Alden, 6441 lbs.

The average number of pounds of iron melted for each revolution of engine was, Dimpfel 1, 32 lbs. Alden 2, 25 lbs.

Showing a superiority of the Alden, over the Dimpfel Blower—1st, in the time of running each heat. 2d, in the amount of iron melted in a given time. 3d, in the power required to propel the Fan, (taking the necessary number of revolutions of the engine, as an indication of the power,) to be at least 60 per cent. in favor of the Alden Patent Fan Blower.

E. WHITMAN & CO., AGENTS.

C. V. QUEEN'S PATENT PORTABLE FORGE AND BELLOWS.

This is an article that no farmer should be without. It is all complete for use, with Bellows and every necessary article attached. It may be carried to the field, or used wherever needed. We know from experience they are a good article. Price, weights and size, as follows :

Nos.	RETAIL.	WEIGHT.	DIAMETER.	HEIGHT.
1	\$27	185 lbs.	2 feet.	4 ft. 2 in.
1½	32	230 lbs.	2 ft. 3 in.	4 ft. 4 in.
2	37	325 lbs.	2 ft. 6 in.	4 ft. 8 in.
3	47	437 lbs.	3 feet.	4 ft. 9 in.

THIMBLE SKEINS AND PIPE-BOXES,

For Buggies and Heavy Lumber Wagons.



An article held in much favor by all Wagon Makers who have used them. They are cheap and durable, and in their application so simple and easy as to need no explanation.

Sizes of Thimble Skein and Pipe Box.

2½ inch by 7	3½ inch by 12
2½ " 8	3¾ " 12
2¾ " 8½	4 " 12
3 " 9	

J. A. FAY & CO'S

Patentees and Manufacturers of

LABOR SAVING MACHINES.

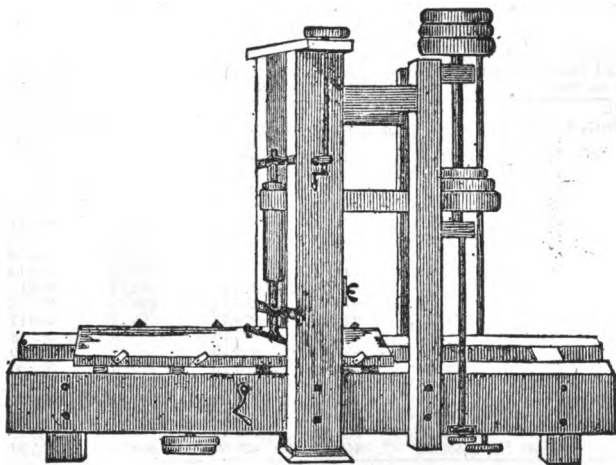


Which drew the PRIZE MEDAL at the WORLD'S FAIR,
At London, in 1851, and for which the *American*
Institute of New York, the *Maryland Institute* of
Baltimore, the *Franklin Institute* of Phila-
delphia, the *Massachusetts Charitable*
Mechanic Association of Boston,

Have Awarded Silver Medals & Diplomas.

DANIEL'S PLANER,

With Reed's Feed Motion, and Gilbert's Improvement for Elevating the Cutters, with a variety of Attachments calculated to make a more complete machine.



The advantages of Reed's Feed Motion, are,

- 1st. The Carriage is drawn from its centre.
- 2d. It is drawn by a downward turning pinion gear, working above the rack, thus preventing any rising motion of the carriage.
- 3d. All belts and gears below the machine are dispensed with, and put above, and out of the way of shavings, &c.
- 4th. The shipper handles are all distant from the cutters, at a convenient point, near each other.

This Planer is the greatest labor-saving Planing Machine ever applied to both Square Timber and Boards. It will plane Deck Plank, and Railroad Car Sills 60 feet long—Panels $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick and 3 feet wide—try out and square up Piano Forte Cases full size, and is easily applied to any piece of wood, where a true and even surface is required.

When Dead Weight is on, each Machine will plane 3 inches less in width.

This machine is well known throughout the country, where so many hundreds of them are in operation, and their merits have been so thoroughly tested, no further recommendation is needed. These machines are used for squaring up stuff of all kinds for machinery, mill work, railroad cars, bedsteads, and planing plank, boards, coach

and car pannels, &c. Different sizes are made to plane from 5 to 80 feet long, 8 to 42 inches wide, and one quarter to 36 inches thick. Having been recently much improved, we now offer it with full confidence of public approval.

The recent improvements upon this Machine make it much more desirable, as it works with greater facility, and planes both ways, when desired.

PRICES OF DANIEL'S PLANER :

No. 1 Planes 16 in. wide	No. 2 Planes 20 in. wide.	No. 3 Planes 24 in. wide.	No. 4 Planes 27 in. wide.	No. 5 Planes 31 in. wide.	No. 6 Planes 35 in. wide.	No. 7 Planes 42 in. wide.
5 ft. long, \$135	5 ft. long, \$160	5 ft. long, \$185	5 ft. long, \$210	5 ft. long, \$235	5 ft. long, \$260	5 ft. long, \$285
6 140 6	165 6	190 6	215 6	240 6	265 6	290
7 145 7	170 7	195 7	220 7	245 7	270 7	295
8 150 8	175 8	200 8	225 8	250 8	275 8	300
9 155 9	180 9	205 9	230 9	255 9	280 9	305
10 160 10	185 10	210 10	235 10	260 10	285 10	310
11 165 11	190 11	215 11	240 11	265 11	290 11	315
12 170 12	195 12	220 12	245 12	270 12	295 12	320
13 175 13	200 13	225 13	250 13	275 13	300 13	325
14 180 14	205 14	230 14	255 14	280 14	305 14	330
15 185 15	210 15	235 15	260 15	285 15	310 15	335
16 190 16	215 16	240 16	265 16	290 16	315 16	340
17 195 17	220 17	245 17	270 17	295 17	320 17	345
18 200 18	225 18	250 18	275 18	300 18	325 18	350
19 205 19	230 19	255 19	280 19	305 19	330 19	355
20 210 20	235 20	260 20	285 20	310 20	335 20	360
25 235 25	260 25	285 25	310 25	335 25	360 25	385
30 260 30	285 30	310 30	335 30	360 30	385 30	410
35 285 35	310 35	335 35	360 35	385 35	410 35	435
40 310 40	335 40	360 40	385 40	410 40	435 40	460
50 360 50	385 50	410 50	435 50	460 50	485 50	510

Extra Cutters, by the doz., $\frac{5}{8}$ square, \$3—half inch square, by the dozen, \$2.

The above prices include the Dead Weight and Fixtures complete, and should they not be wanted, \$15 will be discounted.

FAY & CO.'S BORING MACHINES.

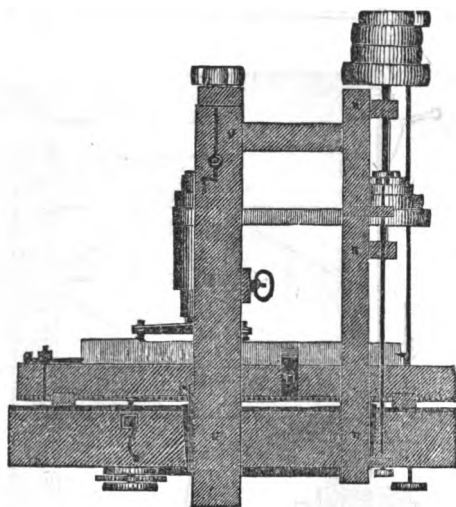
For this machine the American Institute awarded a Premium at the Fair, October, 1848; and having recently been much improved, we offer it to the labor-saving community with confidence that it will give universal satisfaction. It bores for blind stiles from one to sixteen holes at the same time and in the most perfect manner, and also rounds the tenons for rolling slats for blinds.

We also manufacture Boring Machines for Car builders and for other kinds of heavy work, which are admired for the precision of boring without laying out.

FAY & CO.'S SCROLL SAW.

The public have long felt the need of an article for this kind of work, without the use of a gate or frame to hold the saw, and which is very much in the way of turning the stuff. That desideratum has been obtained in the one we now offer to the public, and which has given the most perfect satisfaction.

DANIELS'S PLANING MACHINE.

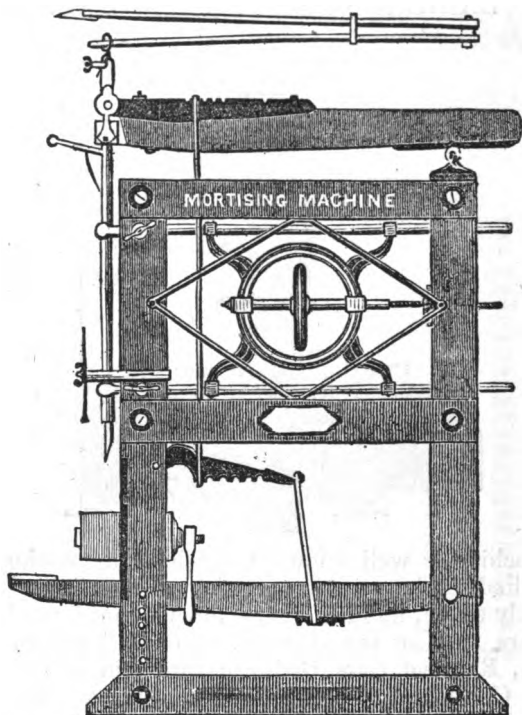


This machine is well known throughout the country, where so many hundreds of them are in operation, and their merits have been so thoroughly tested, no further recommendation, is needed. These machines are used for squaring up stuff of all kinds for Machinery, Mill Work, Railroad Cars, Bedsteads, and planing Plank, Boards, Coach and Car pannels, &c. Different sizes are made to plane from 7 to 40 feet long, 8 to 36 inches wide, and one quarter to 36 inches thick.

CASH PRICES AT THE FACTORY :

To Plane.	No. 2. 18 in. wide.	No. 1. 24 in. wide.	No. 0. 30 in. wide.	No. 00. 36 in. wide.
7 feet long,	\$155	\$180	\$200	\$225
9 do	165	190	215	240
10 do	170	195	220	245
12 do	180	205	230	255
15 do	190	215	240	265
17 do	200	225	250	275
20 do	210	235	260	285
22 do	215	240	265	290
24 do	225	250	275	300
Dead weights,	20	20	25	25

Extra Cutters, by the doz. 5-S square, \$3—half inch square, by the doz. \$2.

FAY & CO.'S MORTISING MACHINE,


Having received the First Premium from the American Institute, October 1845, '46, '47 and '48, and been so long and favorably known and used, throughout this and foreign countries, needs no other recommendation—especially after having the experience of making nearly five thousand machines. We have the names of hundreds of Carpenters and Joiners, Sash and Blind Makers, Railroad Car Builders, Cabinet and Piano forte Makers, who cheerfully recommend these machines in the highest terms.

LARGE FOOT MORTISING MACHINE,

WITH HUB FRAME ATTACHED, FOR MORTISING HUBS.

This Frame is so arranged as to receive any size of Hub not exceeding ten by fifteen inches, and will give ten, twelve, fourteen, or sixteen Mortises—for the Spokes of any size or bevel wanted. This Frame is detached by one bolt, which leaves the Machine (by applying the rest,) complete for all kinds of straight and bevel work.

The full capacity of this Machine is to mortise stuff eighteen inches wide by eight inches thick. Plank thirty feet long, ten inches wide by three thick have been mortised, and it is often that a two-inch mortise is cut in hard wood with this Machine.

The following extras apply both to our large and small Foot Machines:

THE DOUBLE CHISEL, FOR SASH WORK.

It has two edges with a V shape between.—It is pressed into the Sash Bar a little more than half way through when the Bar is turned, and by an impression on the opposite side the mortise is made.

THE BLIND SLAT CHISEL

Is used for making the groove for the Blind Slat in the Stile, the length of which being less than the width of Stile and corresponding with the width of the Slat. The Slat enters this groove, and is by it confined in its place without mouldings or brads. These Chisels will cut a groove 3-16 of an inch wide, $1\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{3}{4}$, or 2 inches long

THE PIN TOOL AND POINTER

Makes both hard and soft wood Pins for Sash, Blinds, Bedsteads, &c., varying in size from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch. Pine Pins are pointed in the Pointer by one blow from a hammer.

STANDARD ROLLS FOR DOOR STILES AND LARGER WORK

Are made to play into a small iron frame, from which extends a bolt which is passed through a slot in an upright joist about three and a half inches square, and by a thumb-nut on the end of the bolt the iron frame is confined to the upright, at an elevation corresponding with the level of the *Rest* of the Machine on which the piece to be mortised is placed, and by these Rolls is easily moved as the chisel cuts away.

THE EXTRA REST,

To mortise through from one side, is confined to the main Rest by a single bolt, and has a piece of very hard wood, standing endwise, which receives the edge of the chisel after it has passed through the Blind Stile. This Rest is made to move endwise on the main Rest, so that when one place becomes worn by the long continued action of the edge of the chisel, it is changed to the extent of the width of the endwise piece. The mortising of Blind Stiles is the most suitable work to be done in this way.

STAPLE PUNCH FOR BLIND RODS AND SLATS.

This tool is inserted in the Machine in place of the chisel, and by the pressure of the foot two holes are made for the small staple.

FAY & CO.'S POWER MORTISING MACHINES.

The public have been long in want of a Power Morticing Machine, that could be operated without the trouble of boring for the mortise, and without stopping the machine at every operation. We now offer them such a Machine, which, being so simple in its operation, may be used by apprentices, and does the work in the best and most expeditious manner.

It is also used for hard wood and heavy work to great advantage, such as Coach and Car building, and manufacturing Agricultural Implements, &c.

The speed of this Machine should be about 350 per minute. It is driven by steam or water power, which gives a vibrating motion to the chisel, and while in motion it is brought down to the work by the foot, and one end of the Mortise is made, when the foot is removed, and the chisel carried up by a balance weight on the opposite end of the treadle, and the chisel reversed by its own motion. It is then brought down and the Mortise is finished. This Machine is quick and powerful, but not so universal in its adaptation to all kinds of work as the Foot Machine.

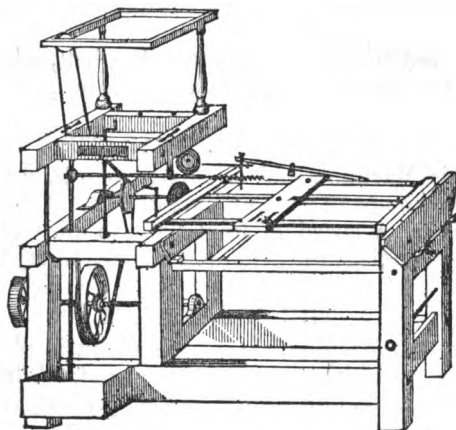
IMPROVED SAW ARBOR, WITH BED AND BOXES ALL COMBINED.

The Bed and Boxes are cast together, and consequently are not affected by any change of the wood frame on which it is bolted.

The Arbor is of Cast Steel, and the pulley is made to take up the wear and prevent a lateral motion. It has a holdfast to confine the Arbor when the Saw is exchanged for the Groover, which is used for grooving Door Stiles, etc. Both the Groover and Saw are confined to the Arbor by a reverse screw nut.

We have three sizes suitable for saws of any size to 20 inches in diameter.

FAY & CO.'S TENONING MACHINE.



Having greatly improved the above machine, by new arrangements of revolving Cutter Heads, Boring Apparatus and Copes for Sash and Beveled Doors, &c., we can with entire confidence recommend it to an enlightened public; and from the high encomiums bestowed upon our machines, we are satisfied that our efforts to furnish the best machine to the public are appreciated. These Machines are used for hard or soft wood, and for tenons of all sizes in general use. For Sash and Beveled Doors, it cuts the tenon and copes one or both sides at the same time.

TENONING MACHINE,

(LARGE SIZE,) FOR RAILROAD AND HEAVY WORK.

The size of this Machine is eight feet long by four feet wide, and is used by most of the Car Builders in the State. It has a carriage upon which the piece to be tenoned, is placed, so contrived with gauges and stops, that setting out is not required; and in fact the tenons are made much more rapidly than they could be set out by hand—the machine being equal to ten hands.

It has a driving apparatus within itself, and so arranged that it is stopped or put in motion at the will of the operator. It has a band running over a weighted pulley, which is so arranged that the tightness of the band is easily adjusted to suit the work.

The Cutters are bolted on to improved Cutter Heads, and of such a shape as to give the *same* bevel the whole width of the iron, which is set by a gauge so simple that a mere boy can set them.

By this arrangement we avoid the mouth of a cylinder, and the

clogging of shavings therein ; also the liability of their bursting, and thereby endangering life. The irons may be sharpened in their places.

The Spurs are held by a small steel key-bolt, which is decidedly better than a key driven by a punch and hammer, which often breaks out.

THE BORING APPARATUS

Applies to this Machine, and is affixed to it by a thumb-nut, and driven by the same band as the Cutter Heads. It has three changes of pulleys, giving a speed of from eight to thirty-two hundred per minute, corresponding with the size of the Bitts, from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in hard wood.

THE CUT-OFF SAW

Applies also to this Machine. The Arbor runs in place of one of the Cutter-Heads, and is driven by the same band. This is used to cut any number of pieces, of the same length, perfectly square, or beveled.

THE LOWER COPE

Is used in this Machine for Coping the Sashes of Passenger Cars, which operation is performed at the same time of that in which the tenons are cut. INDEXES can be affixed to this Machine, by means of which the Machine can be set to cut any depth of shoulder and thickness of tenon, without gauge or measure.

THE EXTENSION ROD

Applies to this Machine, upon which the Spiral Gauge Blocks are affixed, which serves to give the length between shoulders of stuff double the length of the carriage. All our Tenoning Machine Cutter Heads require a speed of about sixteen hundred revolutions per minute.

TENONING MACHINE,

COMMON SIZE, FOR ALL COMMON WORK.

This Machine is six feet by four, and has all the improvements of the large size ; and, in addition, it is also used with both the Lower and Upper Copes, for Bevel and Ogee Doors. Our Double Cutter Heads, which cut a tenon six inches long at one operation, can be used in this Machine.

A Set of Boxes with narrow Cutters, to shoulder Blind Slats, can be affixed to this Machine, by which the shoulder of the Blind Slat is cut a little standing, instead of being cut a little under.

THE PANEL GAUGE

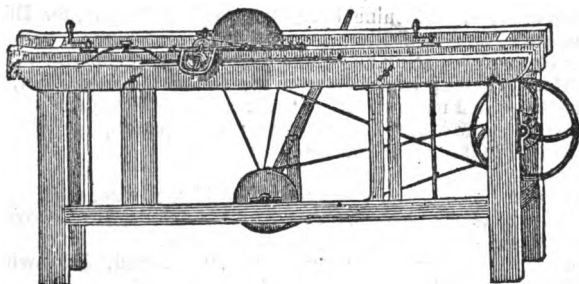
To get the length between the shoulders on Panels, is so contrived that it can be confined on the carriage in such a manner as to give any required length between shoulders, and any length of Rabbeling.

THE TENONING MACHINE, WITH DOUBLE CUTTERS FOR DOORS AND LONG TENONS,

Is three inches longer than the common size, and has two pair of Cutters on each Cutter-Head, by which a tenon six inches long can be cut at one operation, and is the most suitable machine for the Double Copes. All the extras used on the large and common sized Machines can be applied to this.

In cutting Door Tenons this Machine will do the work of fifteen men.

FAY & CO.'S SASH, MOULDING AND SLAT MACHINE,



Has so far exceeded the most sanguine expectation of those having it in use, that it is above praise, and need only to be seen in operation by those in want, to ensure for it a ready sale. It performs more kinds of work, and does it better, than any other machine of the kind extant. And we hereby offer it to an enlightened public for their award, and challenge competition with any other machines.

Persons in want of this machine will please state the different kinds of work they wish to do with it as one kind of business would require a different set of cutters from another kind. This Machine is invaluable to House Carpenters, Sash, Blind and Door Makers, Cabinet Makers, Car Builders, Molding Manufacturers, and various other kinds of work.

SASH AND MOULDING MACHINE.

This Machine is used for Sticking all kinds of Sash, both pine and hard wood; and also for Mouldings, from the smallest size up to six inches, for Rabbeting, and for Planing Blind Slats, and where persons are not supplied with a Planing Machine, it will do a great variety of Planing, to great advantage.

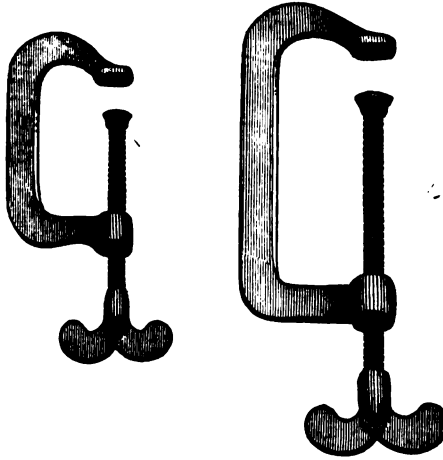
FAY & CO'S MACHINES are in use in Liverpool and London, Egypt, Sandwich Islands, West Indies, Oregon, Valparaiso, Halifax, &c., and throughout the United States.

Cash Prices of J. A. FAY & Co's. Imp'd Machines, at their Factory.

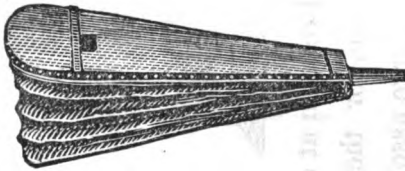
Tenoning Machine, large size, for railroad & heavy work,	\$115—boxed	\$120.00
“ “ common size, for all common work,	100 “	105.00
“ “ with Double cutters for doors & long tenons	120 “	125.00
Extra Cutter Heads, with Cutters and Spurs fitted,	\$8 each,	16.00
“ “ with Double Cutters and Spurs fitted,	\$12 each	24.00
Shoulder Saws, in addition to the Spurs,		3.00
Set of Cutter Heads, boxes \$1.25—Bolts, Nuts and Washers,	\$1.25,	2.50
Extra Cope Cutters, 25 each—extra Tenoning Machine Cutters, each,		1.00
Lower Cope, \$10.00—Upper Cope, \$10.00—both,		20.00
“ “ with long counter-shaft for Double Cope,		12.00
Boring Apparatus, \$10.00—with Auger-Bits, from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 inch,		13.50
Cut-off Saw Arbor, to run in Cutter Head Boxes,		5.00
Two Indexes to set the Machine by, \$3.00; Hollow Augers, for Blind Slat tenons,		1.50
Hub-boring Frame for spacing and boring any number of holes,		2.00
Extension Rod for getting length between shoulders, from 3 to 6 feet,		2.00
Set of extra Boxes and narrow Cutters to shoulder Blind Slats,		7.50
Panel Gauge to get the length between shoulders on panels,		2.00
Tenoning Rest, \$2.00. Spoke Machine,		100.00
Cut-off Saw Machines, from \$30 to		50.00
Plug Cutters to cut, and corner plugs from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch size, each,		3.50
Power Mortising Machine, with $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ 7-16, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ Chisels, \$100—boxed,		103.00
Small Foot Mortising Machine, with $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ Chisels,		25.00
Large Foot “ “ “ “ “ “ boxed, \$40—with Hub-Frame attached,		55.00
Extra Chisels, 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents each up to 1 inch—over 1 inch,		1.00
Double Chisel for Sash work, \$1 00; Tenoning Tool for Stage Sash,		2.00
Blind-Slat Chisel, single cutter, \$3.00—double cutter, \$3.75—treble cutters,		4.50
Pin Tool and Pointer,		1.00
Standard Rolls for Door Stiles and larger work,		2.00
Extra Rest to mortise through from one side, with Bolt,		2.00
Staple Punch for Blind Rods, to punch the holes for the staples,		1.00
Cast Steel Saw Arbor, Bed and Boxes, \$10, \$12, and		14.00
“ Groover, with Slide Spurs and Cutters, 5-16, $\frac{3}{4}$, 7-16, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$,		8.00
Clamp Screws, per pair,		2.50
Slip Stones to sharpen Chisels, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents each—per dozen,		60
Sash Moulding and Slat Machine—3 heads—double feed, \$130—boxed,		133.00
“ “ 6 heads and extra cutters,	155 “	158.00
“ “ extra molding rollers, imp'd,	165 “	168.00
Extra Molding and Rabbeting Heads, from \$5.00 to		6.00
“ Cutters, per pair, from \$1 to		1.50
Boring Machine for Blinds, \$50—for Car building, from \$60 to		75.00
Railway Cut-off Saw, \$50. Long Machine Augers, <i>patent</i> , per quarter,		20
Improved Scroll Saw, with 12 Saws,		50.00
Cast Steel Saw Arbors, with Tables,	\$25 to	40.00
“ Saw Arbor, Bed and Boxes, \$10, \$12, and		14.00
“ Groover, with Side Spurs and Cutters, 5-16, $\frac{3}{4}$, 7-16, $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{3}{4}$,		8.00
Clamp Screws, per pair,		2.50
Patent Saw Mills, for sawing Plank into thin boards,		250.00
Woodworth's Patent Planing and Matching Machine,	\$400 to	1,200.00
“ “ Surfacing Machine,	\$100, \$200, to	450.00
Improved Matching Machines, without Planing,		250.00
Shafting, Pulleys and Hanging Boxes, turned and polished, per 100 lbs.		10.00

Best Leather Banding at Manufacturer's prices. Also, Engine Lathes, Hand Lathes, Chuck Lathes, Bolt Machines, Iron Planers, Upright Drills, and other Machinists' Tools, generally, at Manufacturers' prices.

COACH CLAMPS.



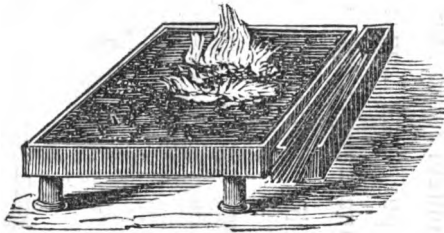
SMITH'S BELLOWS.



PRICES.

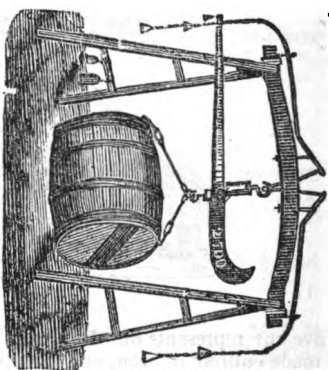
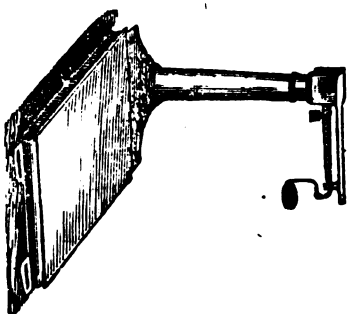
Inches—22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44
 \$8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, 21, 25, 30, 35.

SMITH'S FORGE.



The above cut represents our Improved Smith's Forge, manufactured by us. They are made entirely of iron, and occupy much less space than the common brick Forges, and are much more convenient. Prices \$30 to \$40.

JESSE MARDEN'S PATENT SCALES.



These Scales have received the first Premium at each of the Exhibitions held in the city of Baltimore by the Maryland Institute, for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts. The Patentee has always on hand a very large assortment of EVERY KIND, and is constantly manufacturing, and will sell the best articles as cheap as any other manufacturer. Those wanting Scales that are durable, cheap and *correct*, can be supplied by addressing

E. WHITMAN & CO.



REMARKS ON SOILS.

STIFF clays should always be kept in grass, for owing to their adhesiveness, it is so difficult to cultivate them, they will not pay for doing so at the present prices of produce and labor; besides, if properly taken care of and occasionally manured, their average yield of grass is a good one, and it does not run out as in most other soils. Loamy and sandy soils should be kept in a rotation of crops: and the lighter the soil the harder it may be worked in this way, provided it be well manured after each crop is taken from it, as it exhausts itself more rapidly than a loam, and above all, a clay soil. The latter is cold, inert, and sluggish, and like an unwieldy animal, cannot be roused beyond a certain production.

We are great advocates for stirring the ground deep. This is best done with the sub-soil plow, which loosens the substratum without turning it up to the surface. Subsoils are rarely as rich as surface soils; they should therefore be brought up and mixed with the surface soil no faster than they can be enriched and made equal to them. A rich surface soil may be turned up to any depth. For example, in alluvial bottoms, when a depth of six inches of soil has been cultivated till it has become somewhat exhausted, by turning up an additional inch or more it gives fresh rich earth to the cultivated surface, and is equivalent to a good manuring. Trench or deep ploughing, under such circumstances, is very beneficial.

THE GARDEN.

In garden culture greater pains should be taken than in field culture, because the products there are required to be of superior quality, and it is desired to make the most of the land, to say nothing about the eye being gratified with its tidy appearance. It should be sheltered from cold winds; have a southern or eastern aspect if possible, and a warm dry soil for all early vegetables. Later products may be put on a colder soil. The deeper the ground is stirred and enriched the better. One foot is the least depth that a good gardener will be satisfied with, and if he can turn up and enrich the soil to eighteen inches or two feet, so much the better. Indeed, with asparagus and some other products, the latter depth is absolutely necessary to produce a good crop.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Seeds often do not generate in consequence of the extreme dryness or dampness of the ground; from excessive heat or cold, from being covered too deep or too shallow; sometimes they are burned up by coming in too close contact with hot manures; or the soil may be too poor; or they may be eaten up by underground insects; or if they escape these, as soon as the embryo bursts from the shell, and before it can appear above ground, it may be destroyed by worms or flies, frequently so minute that the naked eye cannot perceive them; or after coming up they are choked and destroyed by weeds. All these causes should be enquired into thoroughly before complaint is made; for it is more often the fault of anything else than the seed, which prevents its germination and growth.—Where there is any doubt upon the subject, a small quantity of seed should be sown in a flower-pot, and carefully guarded in a conservatory or some proper place, till a sufficient time has elapsed to prove whether it be good or bad.

GRASSES.

BLUE or June grass make the best lawns; growing fine and thick, the turf is firm and elastic under the feet, coupled with a velvety smoothness and softness which no other grass in the United States can produce. It should be sown at the rate of 5 to 10 lbs. per acre in the autumn or winter at the South, and early in the spring at the North. Top dress with plenty of lime, plaster and ashes.

RED CLOVER.—This is one of the most important crops in the United States. It grows readily on almost any soil, from Maine to Texas, and under proper treatment almost any where yields profitable returns. By large numbers of farmers, it is used extensively as a fertilizer in their rotation of wheat, and for this purpose nothing is better adapted. It also affords one of the most profitable crops of hay. It does well sown with orchard grass, as the two ripen about the same time. All soils are suited to it, if dry and fertile. It should be cut when the bulk of the blossoms are turning brown, and after lying in the swarth until wilted, turned over without spreading, raked and cocked the same day, and when sufficiently cured in

the cock, put in store, with the addition of a few quarts of salt to every load. From 8 to 16 lbs. of good seed is required for an acre, more being necessary on stiff or old soils than on new and lighter ones.

WHITE CLOVER.—This is a valuable herbage for pastures, but does not grow to a sufficient size for profitable hay, except for sheep stock. Sow from 4 to 8 lbs. per acre.

LUCERNE.—This is cultivated to considerable extent in the neighbourhood of cities. It requires a very deep, rich loam, as it sends down its long tap roots to a depth of 2 to 5 feet. It must be kept clear of weeds the first year, after which it completely covers the ground. It may be cut several times in the course of the season, and yields a large quantity of fodder, somewhat inferior in its nutritive qualities to the red clover. Plaster, or bones in considerable quantities, ground and scattered broadcast, and other manures, are essential to its continued productiveness on the same land. It requires 10 to 15 lbs. of seed to the acre, broadcast, or in drills at the rate of 15 lbs.

ORCHARD GRASS.—It comes forward earlier than any other grass in the spring, and produces most abundant crops in quick succession, yielding several large cuttings of excellent hay in one season, and furnishing a great quantity of nutritive pasturage. It requires a dry and good soil, and should be cut before it ripens, or closely fed, to secure its full value. Sow at the rate of one and a half to two bushels per acre, for if the seed is not sown thick it will come up in tufts. It is more important that this grass covers the land well than any other that we know of.

TIMOTHY, *Herd's Grass, Foxtail, Meadow Cat's Tail.*—By all these names this grass is known. It is the king of grasses for hay in the northern parts of the United States and the Canadas. Good clays or loamy lands are best suited for it.

GRAIN.

Barley.—Grows well on a light, rich soil, but is probably more tenacious of a fertile clay.

Buckwheat.—This crop is generally cultivated on light land. It is sown either broadcast or in drills, at the rate of one bushel per acre in the former, and 2 or 3 pecks if in the latter case.

Millet.—This requires a dry, light soil; but a heavy crop can only be realized on a rich one. It may be sown in drills or broadcast. It will produce from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 4 tons fodder per acre, equal in value to grass, and from 20 to 60 bushels of grain, equal to corn for many kinds of feeding. Sow from 16 to 24 quarts per acre. When the ground is in proper condition, and the season favorable, the former quantity in drills and 16 quarts broadcast will insure a full crop.

Oats.—These do best on a very strong soil, and clayey loams are well adapted to them. The Imperial and the Bedford oats are considered the best. Sow from 3 to 4 bushels per acre.

Rye.—This grain is never advantageously raised unless upon dry, light soils. Sow from 5 to 6 pecks per acre.

Wheat.—Before sowing, the wheat should be thoroughly cleansed, and all foreign seed removed. Then wash it three successive times in the strongest brine, mix with a coating of slaked lime, and spread out. If spread out in the sun it will dry in two or three hours, if in the shade it will take longer. This preparation secures the crop against smut, and promotes the germination. The quantity of seed sown most judicious as a general rule is 6 pecks per acre; on the heaviest clay soil two bushels per acre. To much, the same causes requiring variation as in barley and oats. Some kinds of seed till better than others, which of course should be sown. The best kind of wheat is the Improved White Flint.

Indian Corn.—The soil must be light, dry, and rich, to produce a good crop. It is always best to soak the seed before the planting, in a solution of saltpetre. This gives an early, vigorous growth.

FERTILIZERS.

We shall merely treat of such fertilizers as are usually kept on sale.

Ashes.—These may be used leached or unleached, with good effect at all seasons, and on all kinds of soils, though they best suit lands of a light sandy or gravelly nature.

Bone Dust.—This substance also may be applied precisely like ashes, except not in so large quantities. Its effect on Indian Corn is not as good as ashes. It best suits grass, wheat and turnips.

Sawings of bone are fifty per cent more powerful.

Charcoal Dust—This also may be applied like ashes, and in any quantity, from ten to two hundred bushels per acre.

GUANO.—*Caution in Application.*—Be very careful to place the guano so that it will not touch the embryo, or young roots, or stalks of corn, potatoes, cabbages, tobacco, sugar cane, cotton, or any plant that has but one stem from its root; for it is of such a burning nature, that if a portion no larger than a small pea comes in contact with the plant, before being watered or rained on, or undergoing partial decomposition, it instantly kills it. With grass and small grains this caution is not important, as other shoots from the roots will immediately supply the place of those killed.

Preparation.—Before using guano, pass it through a fine sieve and all lumps remaining break up, and these pass through the sieve. Now take at least four times its bulk of sand, or dry sandy, or light loamy soil, and pass this through a coarser sieve if you have one, and mix it in layers with the guano. Let this compost lie a few days—several weeks would be better—then toss it over and beat up well together, and it will be fit for use.

Quantity applied per Acre.—This depends upon the kind of soil and its condition, and the kind of crop to be grown. From two hundred and fifty to four hundred lbs. of guano per acre is the safest quantity to apply. It acts quickest in a sandy soil or loam, and is excellent to start crops on cold, moist land. It hastens the ripening of crops on all kinds of soil.

Guano should be spread broadcast upon grass-lands, early in the spring, and directly after mowing. On grain, early in the spring, or in the autumn directly after being sown. When applied to corn, either pure or in compost, a table-spoonful or so may be put into each hill, and a little dirt

thrown over, and then drop the seed, or it may be hoed in round the corn the first time hoeing. Apply it in the same way to peas, beans, potatoes, and other root crops, melons, &c.

Lime.—This may be applied at any season, at the rate of twenty to two hundred bushels per acre; but we would prefer moderate doses of not over fifty bushels, and put it on the oftener. Like charcoal, it does best kept near the surface, and in other respects may be applied like it.

Plaster of Paris.—Sow this broadcast upon grass or grain, early in the spring, at the rate of two or three bushels per acre. It requires to be sown early, so as to have the benefit of moisture, and to ensure its decomposition. It best suits clover, and is very good for potatoes and turnips.

Poudrette.—This is an excellent manure to start corn and other products, and give them a quick growth, but its effects are not lasting.

FRUIT TREES.

For the directions on transplanting and pruning, below, we are chiefly indebted to catalogues of experienced nurserymen, from which we have copied with slight alterations.

Transplanting.—It is frequently the case that a tree which has received all the care and attention which can be bestowed upon it by the most experienced nurserymen, is transplanted to a soil of very inferior character, and being thus stunted in its growth is the frequent cause of dissatisfaction to the purchaser. The planter should therefore bear in mind that, with the exception of very fertile alluvial bottoms, like those of the Mississippi, &c., it is difficult for the soil in which a tree is planted, to be too rich, and that the rapidity of its growth, and its subsequent productiveness, are very much influenced by the proportion of fertilizing matter contained in the soil.

Before planting an orchard, the ground should be thoroughly *sub-soiled* or *trench ploughed*, to the depth of eighteen inches or two feet. This is always done in Europe, but scarce ever thought of in the United States; and yet we consider it the first and most important operation in the preparation of ground for an orchard, unless it be so rocky as to render this impossible.

After the trees are set out the ground should be well cultivated, and if a poor soil, as highly manured as the means of the cultivator will admit. It is impossible for a tree to flourish, as it should, when the roots are surrounded and covered with a thick sod. When the tree is isolated as in a garden or lawn, a rich compost of earth and manure should be dug in around it, care being taken that no pure manure be allowed to come immediately in contact with the roots. The ground about these also, for the space of two or three feet, should be kept mellow until the tree is of large size; and it would also be well to dig in a portion of manure about the roots every spring.

SOILS PROPER FOR DIFFERENT KINDS OF FRUITS.

The Apple.—This will succeed on almost any soil not too wet; a rich gravelly loam will, however, ensure the finest trees and fruit. Before planting, the ground should be well cultivated and mellowed, with corn or potatoes, and enriched, if necessary, with a good quantity of manure. After the trees are planted, the orchard should be kept in cultivation for some years, and even after the trees have become large and are in full bearing condition, the ground should not be kept in grass more than three or four years successively.

The Cherry.—This does best in a dry, rich soil, but bears abundantly even in stiff clays, when well drained.

The Pear.—This succeeds best on a rich, clayey loam, with a gravelly subsoil, but will grow and bear fruit even on a poor soil, provided it is not too wet. A heavy clay soil should always be avoided, unless well drained, as this is known to be very retentive of moisture, and is frequently so highly saturated as greatly to injure, if not to kill the tree.

The Plum.—A clayey soil well drained, or rich loam, best suits the plum.

The Peach.—A sandy or light gravelly soil, not over rich, is decidedly the best for the peach, though it flourishes very well in a warm climate in rolling, clayey soils, where no surface water could remain to their injury.

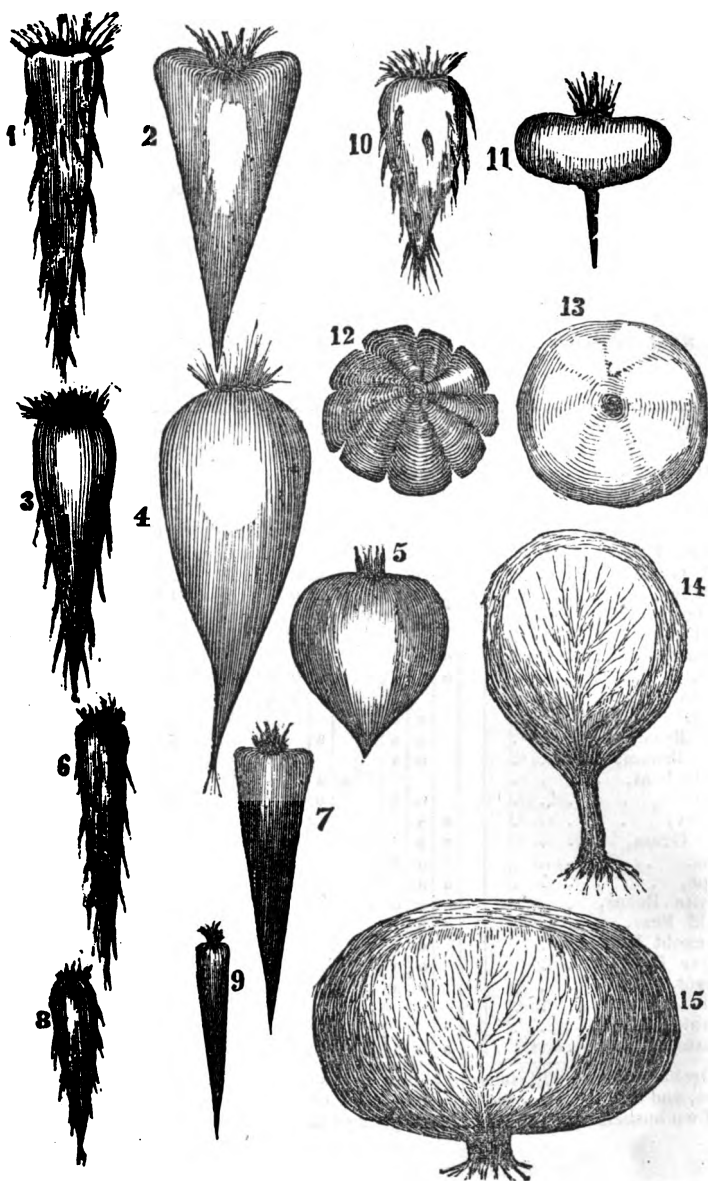
Pruning and Training.—All trees require more or less pruning. With young trees the knife is required to form a symmetrical head, to induce luxuriance of growth, and to cause early fruit bearing.—Bearing trees in orchards also require frequent pruning, to relieve the tree of all branches which are weak and crowd upon others, or uselessly consume the nourishment afforded by the root. It is also frequently required to check too great luxuriance of growth, which often induces disease and seriously effects the longevity of the tree. Care and judgment, however, are necessary, and there may be often danger of too much pruning. When a tree is healthy, produces well, not too much crowded in its branches, and free from suckers on its boughs, it will in general require very little pruning. No suckers should be allowed to grow from the root, as they divert a material portion of the sap from the branches. There is much question respecting the proper season for pruning, but experience is very decided that the early part of summer is best; the sap being then in full operation, the wounded part quickly heals over, while in winter the branch to which the knife has been applied will be frequently found dead several inches below the wound.

AGENCY.

Acting as Agents for Nurseries in Pennsylvania and New York, we can at any time furnish *Fruit or Ornamental Trees* of every variety and description.

ORDERS.

It is very desirable that all orders should be sent *very early* in the season, that we may have as much notice as possible, and send the trees to their destination at an early period after the opening of the season of transplanting. For want of care on this head, many orders arrive when it is no longer safe to take up trees, and are necessarily left over until the next season. We would urge upon the attention of Southern and Western purchasers, the great importance of sending their orders as early as August or September. In the spring, vegetation is often far advanced at the South and West, before the frost will allow the trees to be taken up at the East; and if sent at that season, they frequently vegetate on the passage, and cause great loss to the purchaser.—In the fall no difficulty of this kind will occur, and trees are annually sent to the far western States at that season with entire success. The utmost care is taken to label distinctly, according to the invoice sent, every variety of tree or plant ordered; they are packed in matted bundles or boxes, according to the distance and probable exposure, for which a reasonable charge will be made.



COUNTRY VEGETABLES.

- Fig. 1—Parsnip,
 3—Beet,
 6—Carrot,
 8—Early Radish,
 10—Table Turnip,
 12—Tomato,
 14—Winter Cabbage,

CITY VEGETABLES.

- Fig. 2—Parsnip,
 4, 5— Early and late Beets,
 7—Carrot,
 9—Early Radish,
 11—Table Turnip,
 13—Tomato,
 15—Winter Cabbage.

TABLE
SHOWING THE TIME OF SOWING FIELD SEEDS, AND QUANTITY
REQUIRED FOR AN ACRE.

Time Seeds may be planted, marked thus [a]. Best time of planting, thus, [o].

NAME OF SEED.	JANUARY,	FEBRUARY,	MARCH,	APRIL,	MAY,	JUNE,	JULY,	AUGUST,	SEPTEMBER,	OCTOBER,	NOVEMBER,	DECEMBER,	Estimate of Seed usually sown on an acre of ground.
Clover, White, . . .	a	o	a					a	a				4 qts. } Dry
Red, . . .	a							a	a				8 qts. } Measure.
Timothy, . . .			o	a				a	o				6 qts. }
Orchard Grass, . . .			o	a				a	o	a			2 bushels.
Herds Grass, . . .			o	a				a	o				$\frac{1}{2}$ bushel.
Ky. Blue Grass . . .			a	a				a	o	a			2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels.
Mixed Lawn Grass,			o	a				a	o	a			1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels.
Oat Grass, . . .			o	a				a	o	a			2 bushels.
Vetches, . . .			a	o				a	o				4 bushels.
Millet, . . .				a	a	a	a						$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels.
St. Foin, . . .													4 to 5 bushels.
Tobacco, . . .			o	a									2 oz.
Rye, . . .			o	a				a	o	a			5 pecks.
Wheat, . . .								a	o	a			1 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 bushels.
Corn, . . .				o	a								4 to 6 quarts.
Broadcast, . . .				a	a			a					4 bushels.
Broom, . . .				o	a								$\frac{1}{2}$ bushel.
Buckwheat, . . .							a	a					$\frac{2}{3}$ bushel.
Lucerne, . . .				o	a			o	a				30 lbs.
Barley, . . .			a	a									2 bushels
Rye Grass, . . .			o	a					o	a			1 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels.
Oats, . . .			o	a	a								2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 bushels.
Rape, . . .			a	a				o	a				$\frac{3}{4}$ lb.
White Beans, . . .				a	o	a							1 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels.
Field Peas, . . .			o	a									2 to 3 bushels.
Mangold Wurzel, . .				o	a	a							4 lbs.
Sugar Beet, . . .				o	a	a							4 lbs.
Carrot, . . .				o	a								2 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Ruta Baga, . . .						a	o	a					$\frac{3}{4}$ lb.
Turnip, White, . . .								o	a	a			$\frac{3}{4}$ lb.
Potatoes, . . .			a	o	a								10 to 15 bushels.

Orchard Grass will succeed better if sown with clover, which ripens at same time, and causes an improvement in quality of the hay and richness of the pasture. Two bushels of the former, and $\frac{1}{2}$ peck of the latter will be sufficient for an acre.

TABLE

SHOWING THE TIME OF PLANTING GARDEN SEEDS, AND QUANTITY REQUIRED FOR A FIRST CLASS FAMILY GARDEN.

Time Seeds may be planted, marked thus [a]. Best time of planting, thus, [o].

NAME OF SEED.	JANUARY,	FEBRUARY,	MARCH,	APRIL,	MAY,	JUNE,	JULY,	AUGUST,	SEPTEMBER,	OCTOBER,	NOVEMBER,	DECEMBER,	Estimate of Seed calculated to crop an ordinary sized garden.
Asparagus,			a	a									2 oz.
Artichoke,			a	a									2 oz.
*Beans, Windsor,		o	o	a									2 qts.
Bush,				a	o			o					4 qts. ass'd
Lima, &c.				a	o								1 quart.
Beet,			a	o	a	a							4 oz.
Borecole,				a	o								1 oz.
Brocoli,		a		a	o								1/4 oz.
Collards,								o	a				1 oz.
Cabbage, Early,		a	a					a	o				2 oz.
Late,		a	a					a	a				4 oz.
Cauliflower,				o	a			a	o				1/2 oz.
Celery,			o	a									1 oz.
Carrot,				o	a								1 oz.
Corn Salad,								a	o				1/2 oz.
Cress,			a	a	a	a	a	a	a				4 oz.
Cucumber, Early,			a	o	o			o	a				1 oz.
Late,		a		o	o			o					2 oz.
Endive,							o	o					1/4 oz.
Corn, Early,			a	o	a								2 dozen ears.
Kale, Siberian,			a	a				o	a				4 oz.
Sea,			a	o									1/4 oz.
Leek,			a	o									1 oz.
Lettuce,		a	o	a				a	o				2 oz. ass'd
Melons,				a	o								8 oz. ass'd
Nasturtium,			a	o	a								1 oz.
Onion,			a	o				a	a				4 oz.
Okra,				a	o								2 oz.
Parsnip,			o	a	a								2 oz.
Parsley,								a					1 oz.
Peas, Early,		o	o	o	a								6 qts. ass'd
Late,			o	o	a								6 qts. ass'd
Pepper,			o	a									1/4 oz.
Radish, Early,			o	a				a	a				8 oz. ass'd
Late,				a	o	a	a	o					4 oz.
Spinach,			a	a				o	a				3 oz.
Squash,				a	o								2 oz.
Salsify,				o	a								1 oz.
Turnip,			a	a	a	o	a	o	a				4 oz.
Tomato,			o	a									1/4 oz.
Herb Seed,		a		o	a			a					8 papers ass'd
Flower Seed,		a	a	o	a			a					30 papers ass'd

*The Windsor or English Bean must be planted very early; otherwise, there will be no product.

GARDEN SEEDS,

WITH PRICES AND REMARKS.

ARTICHOKE, GREEN GLOBE,—PER PAPER, 6½ CENTS—PER OZ. 50 CENTS.

Artichoke.—Sow the seeds last of March in seed beds, and transplant into a light rich soil; slightly protect in winter. In the following spring separate the offsets, and plant three or four in hills two feet distance, in rows four feet apart.

After separating the seed crown, called the bristles or chokes, the flower heads are boiled or pickled. Boil them near two hours, or until tender, in water with a little salt. Sometimes they are fried and used as ragouts, or when very young, as salad.

ASPARAGUS, GIANT OR DUTCH,—PER PAPER, 6½ CTS.—PER OZ. 12 CTS.

Asparagus.—Sow in April, in drills about one inch deep, and in rows about 18 inches apart. The soil should be light, deep, and well manured. Transplant with care, when one, two or three years old, into deep manured trenches, which must be filled up as the plants grow. Two or three inches of horse manure should be laid on the bed every fall, and carefully forked in, in the spring. Some allow the plants to remain as sown, and put layers of manure on every year.

BEANS, KIDNEY DWARF OR SNAPS,—PER PAPER, 6½ CTS.—PER QT. 25 CENTS.

Red Marrowfat, or Valentine, fine,	do	do	do	do
Early Dun colored, or Quaker,	do	do	do	do
Dwarf Dutch Case Knife,	do	do	do	do
Mediterranean Dwarf, fine,	do	do	do	do
Red Warrington, or French,	do	do	do	do
Large White Kidney,	do	do	do	do
Early Rachel, six weeks,	do	do	do	do
Early Yellow six weeks	do	do	do	do
Early Mohawk,	do	do	do	do
Early Yellow Rob Roy,	do	do	do	do
Dwarf Red Cranberry,	do	do	do	do
White Marrow, or White Cluster,	do	do	do	do
Early Zebra six week,	do	do	do	do
English Dwarf,	do	do	do	do
Early Long Pod,	do	do	do	do
Horse,	do	do	do	do
Broad Windsor,	do	do	do	do
Green Long Pod,	do	do	do	do

Beans.—English Dwarf Beans should be planted very early, as soon as the ground is workable, if delayed till late, the crop is generally overtaken by the scorching heat, and is fast destroyed. A good stiff loam is the best adapted to their growth. When about two inches high, hoe them, and draw the earth around their stems two or three times during their growth. When the pods begin to grow, break off the top of the stems; this will cause them to swell and fill up, and prevent their running all to flowers; gather them when about half their full size; boil them in plenty of water, with a little salt, and serve up as other beans.

Kidney Dwarfs should be planted as soon as the danger of frost is over, in light rich soil, three or four in a hill, or in drills two or three feet apart. Let them be carefully hoed, drawing the earth around the stems very little each time. Other kinds may be planted from the last of March at intervals till August.

BEANS, POLE OR CLIMBING,—PER PAPER, 6½ CENTS—PER QUART, 37 CENTS.

Large White Lima,	do	do	do	37
Horticultural, speckled fine,	do	do	do	25
Asparagus, or Yard Long,	do	do	do	37
Scarlet Runners, purp. speck.	do	do	do	37
Carolina, or Small Lima,	do	do	do	25
Dutch Case Knife,	do	do	do	25
White Dutch Runners,	do	do	do	37
Cranberry, White Snaps,	do	do	do	25
Cranberry, Red Snaps,	do	do	do	25
Sieva,	do	do	do	37

Pole Beans.—Pole beans are generally planted in hills about two feet apart, putting four or five beans in a hill, and leaving a space in the centre for the pole; they should not be planted until all danger from frost is past—and the Lima and Sieva not until the last of April, as they will not grow until the weather and ground are warm. The best quality is the Lima, but it is late; the Sieva or Carolina is much like it, and earlier. The London Horticultural is a great bearer, early and good. Lima beans may be forwarded in pots, and transplanted with perfect success. This variety, and the Sieva, may be preserved for winter use, by picking the green pods when they are well filled, and placing them in kegs or jars, with a layer of pods and salt alternately, and filling up with water enough to cover them; when wanted for use shell and soak them in fresh water ten or twelve hours—boil them about twice the usual length of time, and it is difficult to distinguish them from beans fresh gathered.

BEET, LONG BLOOD—PER PAPER 6½ CTS.—PER OZ. 12 CENTS.

Half Long Blood,	do	do	do	12	do
Green, for stews and soups,	do	do	do	12	do
Swiss Charde, the tops					
used as Asparagus,	do	do	do	12	do
Ear. Blood turnip rooted	do	do	do	12	do
Early Yellow, do	do	do	do	12	do
Sugar, White Cilicia,	do	do	per lb.	75	do
Sugar, Yellow,	do	do	do	75	do
Mangel Wurtzel	do	do	do	75	do

Beets.—Sow from first of April to middle of June, in deep, rich, sandy loam. Thin the young plants to the distance of six or eight inches, and fill up the vacant places with those taken out. The early turnip-rooted are the earliest, and are of fine quality. When young, the leaves make excellent greens. The long blood beet is the best for table and winter use. The French sugar beet and mangel wurtzel are most valuable for cattle, and are much cultivated. Thirty, to forty tons are raised on an acre, for which it takes about four pounds of seed.

BORECOLE, OR KALE,—PER PAPER 6½ CTS.—PER OZ. 25 CTS.

Sea Kale,	do	do	do	25	do
Cæsarian, or Cow Cabbage, for cattle,	do	do	do	50	do
Purple, or Scotch Kale,	do	do	do	25	do
Green Curled, or Scotch Kale,	do	do	do	25	do

Borecole or Kale.—Sow in April or May, and manage as cabbages. In winter transplant into trenches, and cover with straw. The crown or centre, improved by frost, is delicate and sweet when boiled.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS,—PER PAPER, 6½ CTS.—PER OZ. 25 CENTS.

Brussels Sprouts.—Sow the seeds early in May, and transplant about the first of July. The general treatment should be about the same as that of brocoli and cabbage. The plants when protected in winter send out young sprouts in the spring, which make excellent greens. There is no finer spring vegetable.

BROCOLI , Early White Cape,	<i>per paper</i>	6½ cts.—	<i>per oz.</i>	50
Large Purple Cape,	"	"	"	50
Early Purple Cape,	"	"	"	50
Brimstone, or Portsmouth cream colored,	"	"	"	50

Brocoli.—Sow in hot beds in March, or for general sowing in the open ground, in April or May, in good rich and light soil. Thin out the plants, to prevent their being drawn up weakly. Those that do not produce heads in October and November, should be taken up and placed in the cellar, and covered up to the leaves with earth.

Paper Packages of each, at 6½ cents.

CABBAGE , Early Drum Head or Battersea,	<i>per oz.</i>	25
Knight's Early dwarf,	"	37
Tree, or Thousand headed,	"	25
Red Dutch, Globe or Pickling,	"	25
Late Sugarloaf, or Large Ox,	"	25
Early Sugarloaf,	"	25
Cromwell's Drum head, or Baltimore,	"	37
Drum Head Savoy,	"	25
Turnip Rooted, above ground,	"	25
Turnip Rooted, below ground,	"	25
Cow, or Cæsarian Kale, for cattle,	"	50
Early York,	"	25
Early Large York or Harvest,	"	25
Early Emperor,	"	25
Early Bullock's Heart,	"	25
Vanack, a superior sort,	"	25
Flat Dutch,	"	25
Drumhead,	"	25
Late Flat Battersea,	"	25
Large Green Glazed,	"	25
Green Curled Savoy,	"	25
Yellow, or Early Golden Savoy,	"	25

Cabbage.—Cabbage seed for a very early crop, should be sowed in a hot bed in March, give plenty of air, and thin out the plants, that they may grow strong.

When the plants are four or five inches high, they should be transplanted, if the weather is mild, into the open ground, in rows, two feet apart, and about fifteen inches apart in the row; make the ground rich and light, and set them firmly; as they grow, give frequent hoeings, and keep clear of weeds; those who have no hot beds, should sow in the open ground early in May, which will be soon enough for a general crop.

The late varieties need not be sown, until the middle of May; sow in drills or broadcast, in beds properly prepared, and thin out as soon as they are one inch high; transplant them in June, in rows, two feet apart. Those who wish to preserve their cabbages through the winter, should take them up in dry weather, and plant them down to the leaves, and close together in a dry sheltered spot. The whole must be covered securely with straw and boards, to keep off rain.

Red cabbage makes an excellent pickle. Cut it fine and sprinkle it with salt. Let it be forty-eight hours, then drain off the water and put it in a jar. Put vinegar with ginger or other spices on the fire, and as soon as it boils, pour it over the cabbage. When cold, cover tight and put in a cool place.

CARDOON, Large Solid Stalked, per paper 6½ cts.

Cardoon—The stems of the leaves after being blanched like celery, are the parts made use of for salads, soups, &c. They are in perfection in autumn and winter. The seed must be sown in April or May, in a bed of rich earth, and transplanted in June in rows, and at four feet distant from each other; they should be earthed up in the same manner as celery, taking care to keep the leaves close together, by tying around each a piece of bass matting. On approach of winter take them up, and bury them in the cellar, like celery, for winter use.

CARROT , Long Orange,	per oz. 12
Blood Red,	“ 12
Early Horn,	“ 12
Lemon,	“ 12
Large Altringham, for cattle,	per lb. \$1
Large White, for Cattle,	“ \$1 25

Paper Packages of each, at 6½ cents.

Carrot.—Sow for early crop about the first of April, and for main crop towards the middle of May, in rich loamy soil, manured the previous year, in drills about one inch deep, and two inches apart. The plants should be thinned out to the distance of three or four inches.

The early horn is best for very early use; but for the principal crop, the long orange and large white are best. They are considered very valuable for horses and cattle. From eight hundred to a thousand bushels may be raised on an acre. If the weather is dry, it is best to soak the seed before sowing, and mix it with dry plaster or ashes.

CAULIFLOWER , Early,	cts. per paper 6½ cts.—per oz. 75
Late Dutch,	“ “ “ 75

Cauliflower.—For an early crop, sow in September and preserve them from all frost in sash or otherwise, and keep them in a healthy state; and the following spring transplant into loamy soil. Hoe and water them well. As the flower heads appear, break the larger leaves down over them, or tie them gently upon the heads, to close and blanch them. For a late crop, sow the latter part of April, and manage as brocoli. This vegetable is considered very superior. Cut the heads while firm, and before the flower

begins to spread; thin off the leaves and stalk, and let it lay a short time in salt and water. Then put it in boiling water, with a handful of salt, and skim the water well. Take it out as soon as a fork will enter the stem easily. It is then eaten with melted butter or the gravy from meat.

CELERY, New Silver Giant,	per paper 6½ cts.—per oz.	37
Turnip Rooted,	“ “ “	25
Rose colored solid, fine,	“ “ “	25
White Solid,	“ “ “	25

Celery.—Sow in February and March in hot beds. Set out the young plants in beds during April, about four inches apart, where they may remain a few weeks, when they should be carefully removed, with the balls of earth attached to the roots, to the trenches. Let the trenches be dug a foot or more deep, and put in six inches of well rotted manure; then fill the trench nearly to the top with the soil that was thrown out, and with a fork mix it well with the manure; a moist situation is best. The plants should set about six inches apart in the row, and as they proceed in growth, earth be them up once a week, a little at each time, carefully observing not to cover the heart of the plant. For winter use, sow the seed in April, or early in May, in a bed of fine rich soil made smooth and even; sow tolerably thick, and beat the surface of the bed firmly with the spade; then cover with fine earth sifted on, about a quarter of an inch deep; if dry weather ensues, give a good watering, and the seed will come up well.

CHERVIL, for Salad,	per paper 6½ cts.—per oz.	25
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Chervil.—Sow in rows ten or twelve inches apart, and cultivate the same as parsley. It is recommended as a fine salad, and possesses an aromatic flavor; it is also used in soups, &c.

COLEWORT, OR COLLARDS,	per paper 6½ cts.—per oz.	25
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Coleworts.—A species of cabbage, and cultivated in the same manner. They are used as greens like cabbage sprouts, which they so much resemble that they are seldom cultivated.

CUCUMBER, Early Green Cluster, fine pickling,	per oz.	25
Keene's Long Green Prickly fine,	- - - “	25
Long Green Prickly,	- - - “	25
Green Prickly,	- - - “	25
Long White Turkey,	- - - “	50
Long Green Southgate, extra fine,	- - - “	50
Long Green Turkey,	- - - “	50
Early Frame,	- - - “	25
White Spined,	- - - “	25
Whitmore's half long,	- - - “	25
Small Gherkin, for pickling,	- - - “	75

Paper Packages of each, at 6½ cents.

Cucumber.—For an early crop, sow as soon as the weather becomes warm, in hills about four feet apart. Put a large shovel full of well rotted manure in each hill. Sow liberally, as the yellow bug will require a part, and it is best to have a surplus of plants. The early frame and green

cluster are best for early use. Sow for pickling from the middle of June to the middle of July. The long prickly and small green are the best for pickles.

CRESS, Curled or pepper grass,	per paper 6 cts.—per oz.	12
Broad Leaf or Garden,	“ “ “	25
Water Cress, (Cresson de Fontain,)	“ “ “	50

Curled Cress or Pepper grass.—Sow the seed thick in drills from April to September. They must be cut while young and tender. They are considered excellent when eaten with lettuce.

Corn Salad, or Fitticus.—This is also cultivated as a salad, for winter and spring use. Sow the seed in clean rich ground, in August and September and cover in winter with straw.

EGG PLANT, white ornamental,	per paper 6 cts.—per oz.	\$2
Purple Prickly,	“ “ “	\$1
Purple oval,	“ “ “	\$1

Egg Plant.—The seed should be sown in hot beds in March, and transplanted into the open ground in May, as soon as the ground becomes warm. The purple variety is best for eating. It should be sliced and fried with ham; or may be parboiled, drained, and fried in batter of flour and eggs, or in fresh butter with finely grated bread, previously sasoned with spice and herbs.

The white variety is used for ornament. It makes a beautiful appearance when the plants are filled with fruit, which generally grow about the size of a large egg.

ENDIVE, White curled,	per paper 6 cts.—per oz.	25
Green curled,	“ “ “	25
Broad Leaved Batavia,	“ “ “	25

Endive.—Sow in rich soil, at intervals from April to July, in drills fifteen inches apart, and the plants eight inches apart in the rows. Hoe them frequently. Tie up the leaves when fully grown, to blanch the heads. They are used as a salad. The green curled are the best.

INDIAN CORN—37½ Cents per doz.		cts.
Early White Mandan,	- - - -	per ear, 4
Early Marine,	- - - -	“ 4
Early Golden Sioux, or Dutton,	- - - -	“ 4
Oregon,	- - - -	“ 4
Early Sugar, or Sweet,	- - - -	“ 6
Early Tuscarora,	- - - -	“ 4
Baden,	- - - -	“ 4

Indian Corn.—Plant about the last of April in good soil. For very early use, plant the early white Jefferson. The Tuscarora comes in next, and is a very good variety; it remains a long time in the milky state. But for table use, to be eaten in the green state, no variety will compare with the sweet or sugar corn. Corn needs frequent and deep hoeing, drawing up the earth a little each time.

KALE, Siberian, finest for early spring greens, *per oz.* 12
Kale.—Plant in hills two feet apart. It is forced into growth in the spring, blanched and used as asparagus.

LEEK, Scotch, or large Flat, best sort, *per oz.* 25

Leeks.—Sow in April, on a well prepared piece of ground, and transplant in June into rows fifteen inches apart, and four or six inches from each other in the rows. Hoe up the earth about the stems as they continue to grow, so as to blanch them and make them tender. Cutting off the tops of the leaves three or four different times in the course of the season, is beneficial, as it makes them throw out new heart leaves. The London and Scotch are the two best varieties. The soil should be rich, but not fresh manured.

Paper Packages of each, 6½ cents.

Hardy for winter.	LETTUCE , Royal Cape Head,	-	-	-	<i>per oz.</i> 25
	Early curled Silesia, or early ice, fine,	-	-	-	" 25
	Tennisball, or Rose,	-	-	-	" 37
	Oak Leaf,	-	-	-	" 25
	Sugar Loaf,	-	-	-	" 25
	White Loaf,	-	-	-	" 25
	Imperial,	-	-	-	" 25
	Grand Admiral,	-	-	-	" 25
	Ice,	-	-	-	" 37
	Malta, early,	-	-	-	" 50
	Magnum Bonum Coss,	-	-	-	" 50
	Large Green Head,	-	-	-	" 25
	Lazy or Large White Head,	-	-	-	" 25
	Madeira, or Passion,	-	-	-	" 50
	Brown Dutch,	-	-	-	" 25
	Ice Coss,	-	-	-	" 50
	White Coss,	-	-	-	" 50
	Green Coss,	-	-	-	" 50

Lettuce.—Sow in February and March in hot beds, or in the open ground in April, in good rich mellow ground. When the plants have five or six leaves, transplant them into rows a foot apart each way. Hoe frequently, and in dry weather, water plentifully. The finest of salads with vinegar and sugar.

Paper Packages each, at 6¼ cents.

MELON , Persian Green Fleshed,	-	-	-	<i>per oz.</i> 25
Black Rock Melon, new,	-	-	-	" 50
Carolina Water, white seed,	-	-	-	" 12
Common water, black seed,	-	-	-	" 12
Citron Water, for preserves,	-	-	-	" 37
Green Citron, green fleshed,	-	-	-	" 25
Pine Apple, "	-	-	-	" 25
Nutmeg, fine, "	-	-	-	" 12
Large Yellow Canteloupe,	-	-	-	" 25
Pomegranate,	-	-	-	" 50
Nectar, fine,	-	-	-	" 25
Snake,	-	-	-	" 50

Melon.—Plant in hills of light soil, the latter end of April.

Muskmelon.—Plant in hills four to six feet apart. Prepare the hills by putting in a shovel full of well rotted manure at the bottom. Plant a dozen seeds in the hill, to allow for the depredations of the bugs. But eventually let but two or three good plants remain. The green flushed varieties are superior to the yellow. They should be planted a good distance from squashes, pumpkins, &c., as they are liable to mix.

Mustard.—The white or English mustard is cultivated as a salad. The leaves are used like cross, when very young. Sow in drills, at different times from April to June.

NASTURTIUM. - - - - - per oz. 25

Nasturtium.—This is deserving of cultivation on account of its beautiful orange colored flowers, and its excellence in salads. The grain, berries or seeds of this plant, which it produces abundantly, make an excellent pickle: in the opinion of many, preferable to capers. It is sown in drills in April, nearly an inch deep. When about six inches high, it should have suckers placed to climb upon; or they may be planted by the side of fences, railings, &c.

OKRA, Short - - - per paper, 6½ cts.—per oz. 12

Long white, - - - " " " 12

Okra—Sow in April on good rich ground, and in rows two feet apart. Thin out the plants to the distance of eight or ten inches apart from each other. Hoe them frequently, and draw the earth up round the stems, as they advance in growth, to five or six inches. The green pods are used in soups, &c. and the ripe seeds are sometimes burnt and used as a substitute for coffee.

ONION, White Portugal or Spanish, per paper, 6½ cts.—per oz. 25

Early Silver Skinned, " " " 25

Large Red, " " " 12

Straw colored, " " " 12

Potato or Cluster, " " per doz. 37

Top or Tree, per quart 18

Onions—The onion is one of the best products of the garden. The soil best adapted to their growth should be light, and well enriched with very old stable manure or compost. Dig the beds carefully with the spade, and make the surface fine and even with a good iron rake. The seed should be sown as soon as the ground can be got in good condition. Make the drills one foot apart, and cover the seeds about an inch; finish by pressing the earth well upon the seed with a board laid lengthwise on the row and walking across it. Thin out the plants to an inch or two apart, and keep them clear from weeds. The white onion is the best for early use, or for pickling; the yellow or silver skin for a main crop; and the large red will keep the longest.

For very early use in spring, the white is generally sown in August, and the beds covered with straw or litter in winter.

The potato onion is preferred by some persons; it grows large, and the flavor is very mild. They should be planted as soon as the frost is out of

the ground, and in rows a foot apart. The onions should be barely covered; as they grow draw the earth up over them with the hoe; they will be ripe enough to dig the latter part of August.

PARSLEY, Dwarf curled, very double, - - - *per oz.* 12
Single, - - - - - " 12

Parsley.—Sow from March to August, in drills one inch deep and eight to twelve inches apart. It is used in soups, stews, and gravies for meat.

PARSNIP, early hollow crown, fine, - - - *per oz.* 12
Large swelling or Dutch, and Sugar Parsnip, " 12

Parsnip—Sow thick in April, in rows twelve inches apart, and one inch deep, in a rich deep soil, well manured the previous fall, or with fine dung early in March. When the plants are two or three inches high, thin them out the distance of two inches. Parsnips will endure the hardest frost, and may safely be left in the ground through the winter. They should, however, be dug early the following spring, before they begin to grow.

Paper Packages of each, 6½ cents.

PUMPKIN, Com. Porter's Chilian, - - - *per oz.* 25
Qushaw, - - - - - " 50
Mammoth, - - - - - " 12
Long Crooked Yellow or Winter Squash, finest cooking 12
Large Cheese, - - - - - *per qrt.* 50
Connecticut Field, - - - - - " 25

Pumpkins.—This is a valuable field crop for fall and early winter feeding, for cattle, sheep, and swine. It is usually planted among corn and potatoes, which is a good practice. But it may be advantageously grown by itself on a rich, dry, well pulverized soil, planting in hills, at a distance of six to seven feet apart each way. The cultivator can do all the work for them. The large yellow pumpkin is best.

Plant in May, in hills about five or six feet apart, in rich, well manured, loamy soil. Put six or seven seeds in each hill, leaving but three or four, the most thrifty ones, to grow.

Paper Packages of each, at 6½ cents.

PEAS, Early Cedo Nulli, - - - *per qrt.* 50
" Frame, - - - - - " 25
" Bishop's Dwarf, - - - - - " 25
" Charlton, - - - - - " 25
" Hotspur, - - - - - " 25
Tall Marrowfat, - - - - - " 25
Royal Dwarf Marrowfat, - - - - - " 25
Matchless Tall Marrowfat, - - - - - " 37
Dwarf Blue Prussian, - - - - - " 25
" Green Imperial, - - - - - " 25
Groom's New Early Dwarf, - - - - - " 50
Knight's Dwarf Marrowfat, - - - - - " 50
" Tall " - - - - - " 50
Tall Sugar, edible pods, - - - - - " 50
" Dwarf " - - - - - " 50
Albany Field, green and white, - - - - - " 12

Peas.—Plant the early varieties as soon as the ground can be prepared in spring. The others in succession from April to June. Plant in double or single rows, in drills about three feet apart, and three inches deep. To have a succession, and to prolong the season of them, several kinds should be sown. Hill's extra early and Cedo Nulli are the two earliest kinds, and should be planted first. The early Washington, early Warwick, dwarf marrowfat, and dwarf blue Imperial, may be planted at the same time, and will come into bearing in succession.

PEPPER, Bell or Oxhart,	-	-	per oz.	50
Tomato shaped or squashed,	-	-	"	50
Cherry,	-	-	"	50
Cayenne, or Lady finger,	-	-	"	25
Bullnose pepper,	-	-	"	50

Pepper.—Plant it in hot beds in March, and transplant into the open ground the latter part of May, in rows about twenty inches apart, and eight inches apart in the row. Repeated hoeings promote their growth. They are excellent for pickles.

Paper Packages of each, at 6½ cents.

RADISH, Scarlet short top, finest early,	-	-	per oz.	12
Rose coloured, or salmon,	-	-	"	12
White Turnip,	-	-	"	12
Cherry or Red Turnip,	-	-	"	12
Yellow Turnip, superior sort for summer and fall sowing,	-	-	"	12
Naples, or long with transparent,	-	-	"	12
White milk, large oval,	-	-	"	12
Black Spanish, hardy winter,	-	-	"	12
White Spanish, fine fall,	-	-	"	12

Radish.—Sow at intervals from March to August, in light sandy soil.—Radishes are not likely to grow well in land which has been long cultivated, as they are apt to be hard and wormy, which is owing to their slow growth. They succeed best in new land, which is free from insects. The scarlet short top and long salmon are the best kinds for early planting. When the weather becomes hot, the turnip-rooted sorts succeed best.

RHUBARB, for pies and tarts, per paper 6½ cts.—per oz. 25

Rhubarb.—Sow the seeds early in the spring, or in September, in a rich deep soil and warm situation. If sown in beds, they may be transplanted the next season into rows, at the distance of three or four feet apart in the rows. The stalks are used very early in the spring for pies, puddings, &c. Cut up the stalks, sprinkle them with sugar, and manage as with apple or other pies.

BOQUETTE, a salad, per paper 6½ cts.—per oz. 25

SALSIFY, or Oyster plant, do 6 cts. do 25

Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster.—Sow early in March, the same as parsnips. The roots are taken up in the fall and preserved in sand, or remain in the ground and are dug up in the spring. The roots are boiled like

parsnips, or cut in thin slices and boiled in water, mashed, thickened with flour, and fried with salt pork or butter. Some persons after scraping the roots, steep them in vinegar, to extract a bitter taste, and then boil or stew them.

SCORZONERA, or Black Salsify, per paper 6 cts.—per oz. 25

Scorzonera.—Sow in April or May, and manage generally like Salsify, which it greatly resembles in its quality and use.

SPINACH , Round savoy, finest for spring or fall sowing,	per oz.	12
Prickly or Winter,	"	12
Common Round,	"	12
New Zealand,	"	25

Spinach.—Sow the round leaved or summer variety early in April, for summer use, and the winter or prickly in August and September, for winter and spring use. When cold weather sets in, it should be covered with straw to protect it from the sun, and prevent freezing and thawing. It is excellent for greens.

SQUASH , Early Bush, summer	per oz.	12
Early Lemon,	"	25
Early Apple,	"	25
Early Acorn,	"	25
Summer, crook neck, green warted	"	12
Winter crook neck	"	12
Porter's or Cocoonut,	"	25
Vegetable Marrow, fine	"	25
Early Orange, fine	"	25

Squash.—Plant in April in hills about six feet apart, and the soil well enriched with a good quantity of rotten manure or compost to each hill. Sow a sufficiency of seed to allow for loss by insects. Three or four plants are enough to leave finally for each hill. The early scollop or bush squash is an excellent variety for summer use. Canada and winter crookneck, and autumnal marrow, are considered the best for winter use. The marrow must be planted at a distance from every other variety, as they are liable to mix.

Sea Kale.—But little cultivated, though a most excellent vegetable. It is a perennial plant, and the young shoots which rise in the spring are the parts eaten. These are generally blanched by covering them with a large garden pot or box, or making a hill of earth over the crowns of the roots; when cooked, it is served up like asparagus. The cultivation is simple. Select a good piece of ground, and let it be dug very deep, say eighteen inches. Sow in April. The plants may be raised from the seeds, or from offsets from the roots. The rows should be two feet apart, and the plants about a foot apart in the rows. If seeds are sown it will be best to drop five or six into each place to guard against accidents. The seeds vegetate very slow, and if dry weather occurs, water the beds frequently. In November cover the beds with a good thick coat of strawy manure, to protect the crowns of the roots from injury by frost.

TOMATO , Large red, fine	per oz.	25
Small Red or Cherry,	"	25
Large Yellow,	"	37
Early Egg, very fine and productive	"	50

Tomato.—Sow in hot beds in March, or in the open ground in April. Transplant to about three feet apart. Place sticks or trellises for them to run upon, or.

set them near a fence and tie them up to it. They are a very wholesome vegetable, and properly cooked, are considered a great luxury. They should be peeled and cut in pieces, then stewed over a slow fire for about half an hour, with pepper and salt.

		per oz.	12
TURNIP, Early Flat Dutch			
Best for feeding stock.	Early Yellow,	"	25
	Long Yellow French,	"	25
	White Flat, superior	"	12
	White Globe,	"	12
	Red Top, superior	"	12
	Yellow Swedish, or Ruta Baga	"	12
	Large Norfolk Turnip,	"	12
	Large Yellow Bullocks,	"	12
	Long White Tankard,	"	12
	Dale's new Hybrid Yellow, fine for table or field,	"	12

Turnip.—Turnips may be sown at all seasons, from April to August, although those will be the best which are sown very early in spring; and those which are sown early in August, for a fall or winter crop. The best kinds for early use are the early white Dutch, and early garden stone, and the white flat, yellow stone, and yellow Aberdeen, are excellent sorts for winter use. The value of rutabaga for feeding cattle, &c., in winter, is too well known to need urging here. One thousand bushels can be grown, with good management, on an acre, and it is considered an extremely profitable crop for farmers. The seed should be sown from the first to the middle of June, as they require longer time to grow than other turnips.—Sow in drills on land ploughed deep and harrowed; thin them to the distance of twelve inches from each other, and give them one or two good hoeings afterwards. One pound of seed will sow an acre.

LIST OF ARTICLES

NOT BEFORE MENTIONED IN THIS CATALOGUE—WHICH
ARE KEPT FOR SALE AT OUR WARE HOUSE.

A

Axes and Helves,
Avarancators.

B.

Bird Cages,
Bark for tying up Shrubbery,
Butter Prints,
Barn door Rollers,
Bird Seed,
Bull Tamers,
Bench Dogs,
Box Scrapers,
Bee Hives,
Bridles,
Best Sperm Oil.

C.

China nest Eggs,
Catapillar Brushes,
Curry Combs, wire,
do do brass,
Cow Bells,
Corn and Potatoe Baskets,
Cheese Hoops,
Corn Planters,
Corn Parchers,
Curry Combs and Brush,
Cast steel Manure Forks, 4 tine,
do do 6 "
do do 8 "
do do 12 "

Carriage Jacks,
Circular Saws.

D.

Dog Chain,
Dog Power,

Draw Shaves, large size,
do 2d "
do 3d "

Ditching Knives,
F.

Friction Rollers for grindstones,
Fruit Gatherers,
Flails,
Fifth Chains,
Fumigators.

G.

Grubbing Hoes,
Grass Shears,
Garden Tools,
Guano Seives,

H.

Hay Tryers,
Horse Brushes,
Hammers,
Husk Collars,
Horse Basket,
Horticultural Tool Chest,
Horse Shoes,
Hoes, various kinds.
Hay Knives,
Hog Trough.

J.

Jack Screws No. 1,
do " 2,
do " 3,
do " 4.

L.

Lightning Rods, 12½c. per foot.
do Points for do.
Leather Collars,

M.

Mowing Machines,
Mole Traps,
Monkey Wrenches, various sizes,
Mattocks.

O.

Ox & Trace chains,
Ox Muzzles,
Oyster Shell Screens,
Ox Muzzles,
Ox Balls.

P.

Patent Hen nests,
Patent Hames,
Pot Herb seeds,
Patent Bow pins,
Patent Belting,
Picks,
Pruning Saw with chisel,
Pierpont's Shakers.

R.

Rope Traces & Halters.

S.

Saw Gummers,
Steel & Iron Crow bars,
Swingle Trees,
Sub soil Spades,
Sheep Bells with straps,
Scythe Stones,

Scythe Rifles,
Scales for Butter,
do do Family use,
do do Weighing stock,
Store Trucks,
Shaker Swifts.

T.

Tile for draining Lands,
Tree Soap,
Tray Barrows,
Tubs, Buckets, & wooden-ware,
Tobacco Cutter,
Traces,
Tree Scrapers,
Transplanters,
Transplanting Trowels.

V.

Vegetable Press,
do Slicer.

W.

Wagon & Cart Harness,
Well Wheels,
Wheel Barrows,
Wire for fencing,
Wove Wire,
Wire Ladles.

Y.

Yankee Cider Mills,
do Axe Handles.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.

The following is a list of Agricultural Books, with many others,
which we constantly keep on hand :—

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Gardener,—by T. J. Fessenden, 2 vols. in 1, about 700 pages,
cloth gilt,

Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry—a new edition, in 1 vol. 12mo.
cloth gilt.

Johnston's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry,

Johnston's Practical Agriculture—1 vol cloth,

Do do do do paper,

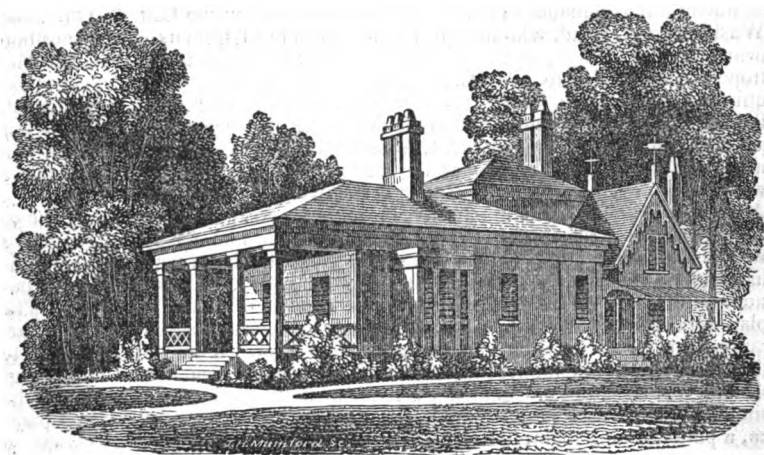
Bulst's Family Kitchen Gardener,—cloth,

Hoare's Treatise on the Cultivation of the Grape Vine on open walls,
50 cts.—paper,

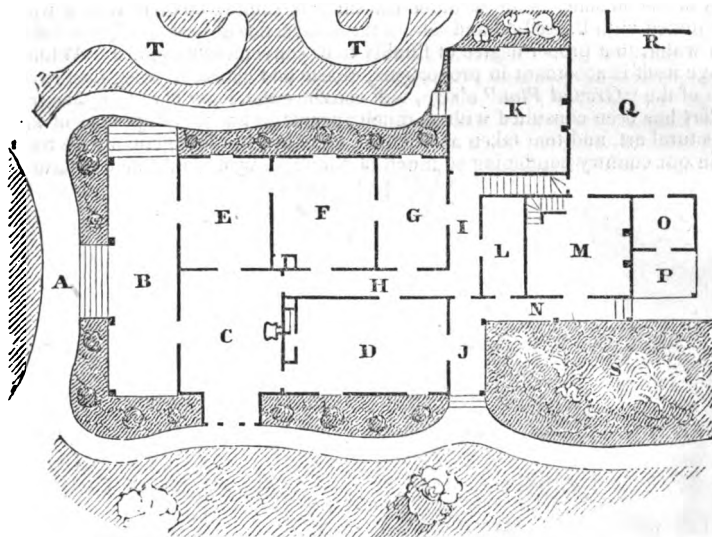
Sheep Husbandry—by H. S. Randall,
 Stephens' Book of the Farm—complete,
 Brown's American Poultry Yard—tenth edition,
 Do. do. do. do. Mail edition,
 Allen's American Farm Book—1 vol.
 Allen's Diseases of Domestic Animals,
 Chemistry Made Easy for Farmers,
 Browne's American Field Book of Manures,
 Dana's Prize Essay on Manures,
 Miner's American Bee-Keepers Manual,
 Brown's American Bird Fancier,
 The American Architect,—the cheapest and best work of the kind
 published in the world, 2 vols. in 1, bound,
 Youatt and Martin's Treatise on Cattle, with 100 illustrations—edi-
 ted by Ambrose Stevens, Esq.
 Youatt on the Breed and Management of Sheep, with illustrations,
 Youatt on the Pig,
 Richardson on the Hog,
 Youatt on the Horse. Richardson on the Horse,
 Richardson on the Cow,
 The American Rose Culturist,
 Allen's Rural Architecture,
 Allen's Treatise on the Culture of the Grape,
 Townsley on the Honey Bee,
 The Hive and the Honey Bee—by Richardson,
 The Bee-Keeper's Chart, by Phelps,
 Dadd's American Cattle Doctor,
 The Shepherd's Own Book, by Youatt, Skinner and Randall,
 Gunn's Domestic Medicine, 155th edition,
 Lindley's Guide to the Orchard,
 Thomas' American Fruit Culturist,
 Saxton's Rural Hand Book, 2 vols.
 The American Florist's Guide,
 Fessenden's Complete Farmer,
 Fessenden's American Gardener,
 Richardson's Pests of the Farm,
 Elements of Agriculture—edited by Skinner,
 Nash's Progressive Farmer,
 Blake's Farmer at Home,
 Every Lady her own Gardener,
 American Kitchen Gardener,
 Domestic Fowls,
 History of Silk, Cotton, Linen and Wool,
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 Quinby's Mysteries of Bee-Keeping,
 Parks and Garden—by Smith and Allen—&c. &c.

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DESCRIPTION—A. Carriage Road. B. Piazza, 10 by 34 feet. C. Par-
lour, 22 by 15. E. Chamber, 13 by 15. F. Chamber, 14 by 15. G. Chamber,
10 by 15. H. Passage, 3ft.6. I. Passage, 4ft.4. J. Gateway, 6 ft. K. Cham-
ber, 17 by 17. Pantry, 15 by 6.6. M. Kitchen, 15 by 15. N. Gallery, 4 ft.
O. Store-room, 8 by 10. P. Shed, 7 by 10. Q. Kitchen-yard. R. Ice House.
S. Shrubery. T. Flower Garden.

We give in our Catalogue a **VIEW OF THE SPLENDID COTTAGE RESIDENCE** of our fellow-citizen, *John H. B. Latrobe*, Esq. which for the last few years, has so universally commanded the admiration of travellers on the Balt. & Ohio, and Washington R. Road, who have beheld it, in bold relief, from its elevated position near the Relay House, as they neared that point, in going to the National Metropolis from Baltimore. Mr. L. has long been appreciated as a gentleman of exquisite classical taste; for the possession of a familiarity with, and knowledge of, the science of Architecture—and in the design for his residence, he called to his aid the talents of that eminent artist, *Robert Carey Long*, Esq. who has raised a monument to his fame in many of the splendid public as well as private edifices which adorn our city. The execution of the work was entrusted to Mr. *A. L. McNeal*, a Master Builder of our city, much to his credit as a workman, and to the satisfaction of his employer—and having known him for many years as a worthy man and an excellent citizen, we are pleased to learn that the workman-like manner in which he performed the duty assigned him, has secured the patronage of other gentlemen engaged in the erection of similar buildings. The plan of the cottage, it will be seen, combines compactness and convenience of arrangement, with a handsome and picturesque exterior. It may furnish hints to those having in view the erection of a summer residence, and it is an instance of the fact that taste rather than money is requisite in the production of beauty in the simplest specimens of architecture. The building contains, besides a large piazza, a parlor, dining room, five chambers, an ample pantry, four large closets, a kitchen with two comfortable servants rooms over head, and a large store room adjoining it. Such a building can be built for \$2500 without *extras*, with two coats of plaster, and two coats of paint on the inside, and three on the planed work of the outside. The weather boarding is rough, colored with a wash of lime mixed with linseed oil and salt, to the consistence of paste, and then reduced, with water, to a proper degree of fluidity to be conveniently applied. Whilst the cottage itself is accordant in proportions, chaste and classic in design, an examination of the "*Ground Plan*" above, will convince the lover of *country homes*, that *comfort* has been consulted with as much success as has the proprieties of the architectural art, and that taken as a whole, there are but few gentlemen's residences in our country combining so much of the utile, with that which is beautiful.

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